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THE MARKET REPORTER

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MANY NORTHWESTERN APPLES HELD BY GROWERS.

Restricted Credits, Lower Prices and Reports of Large Crop Are Among Factors Serving to Retard Selling Movement.

The northwestern boxed-apple market season at this time last year was well advanced, and a large proportion of the crop had passed from the growers' hands, principally to dealers, on a cash basis. Eastern cash buyers were anxious to secure as many apples as their funds would permit. Credits were easy, and money could be borrowed to finance the purchases. This year, according to a survey by a field agent of the United States Bureau of Markets, the situation is practically reversed.

Very few eastern buyers have arrived at northwestern shipping points, and practically no purchases from growers were made during the early part of the season. The restricted credits, the heavy losses sustained by operators last year, and the reports of a very large apple crop throughout the United States have combined to make apple dealers cautious regarding purchases and have reduced speculation to a low point.

Buying Season Delayed.

As the picking season approaches more sales on an f. o. b. basis are being made, but generally these are confined to dealers who have bona fide orders from handlers in consuming markets. The majority of the shippers have bought and sold some apples, but many have done no business whatsoever. From reports of sales received by the Spokane office of the Bureau of Markets and an estimate obtained by personal investigation, from 1,500 to 2,000 cars have been actually sold on an f. o. b. basis. Shipping organizations handling apples for the growers' accounts have under contract a fairly large proportion of the crop, but it is safe to assume that approximately three-fourths of the production is still in growers' hands. Generally speaking, growers seem unwilling to sell at the prices being offered.

Total shipments from the four Northwestern States will be somewhat less than last year. The Wenatchee Valley crop is estimated at about 9,000 cars. A late freeze and shortage of water have combined to reduce the yield. Because of the water shortage there will be a comparatively large proportion of smaller sizes, but the fruit is well colored and comparatively free from disease or insect injury. The proportion of the various varieties is approximately the same as last year. In the Yakima Valley, while the total yield is somewhat less than last season, the absence of worms and scale and the good yield of Winesaps will tend to increase the proportion of shipments, and it is possible

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

The monthly cold storage report printed in this issue shows that the holdings of frozen and cured meats, frozen poultry, and cheese are much reduced under the stocks held on September 1, last year (front page and p. 205).

The week's live stock news is featured by the $18 top reached by hogs at Chicago. Choice corn-fed cattle maintained the price levels reached previously, closing strong to higher. Lambs made an upward spurt at the beginning of the week but dropped before the close. Demand strengthened in the fresh meat markets, principally because of cooler weather (pp. 194–195).

The trend of grain prices during the week was generally lower, corn dropping to the year's lowest point. A break in wheat occurred Tuesday. Some Canadian wheat is being imported by spring wheat millers (p. 198).

Cotton prices changed but little during the week. Some increase in spot sales was reported (p. 208).

Butter and cheese markets continued firm throughout the week. The cheese trade is expecting an active export demand (p. 202).

The general decline in feed markets, which has been noted for some time, still continues. Hay prices were depressed by receipts of low grades (p. 199).

Early fall finds the movement of most fruits and vegetables active with all consuming markets well supplied. Prices are slightly lower than in midsummer (p. 196).

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS SHOW DECREASE.

First Eight Months of 1920 Disclose 17.9 Per Cent Loss for Cattle, 10.4 Per Cent for Sheep.

During the first eight months of 1920 shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from 69 markets totaled 2,169,610 head, a decrease of 17.9 per cent under the number sent to the country during the corresponding months of 1919. In 1919 approximately 50 per cent of the year's total went out between January 1 and September 1. The total for 1919 was 5,288,499 head, an increase of 5.5 per cent over 1918.

While every month of 1920 shows a decrease as compared with the corresponding months of 1919, the greatest decreases were recorded in March, April, May, and August, the percentages for the months in the order given being 13.0, 37.4, 33.3, and 28.8. Inasmuch as one-half of the total movement in 1919 took place during the last four months of the year, the volume of the movement for the remainder of 1920 will be watched with great interest.

A total of 6,955,752 head of stocker and feeder sheep was sent to the country in 1919,

(Concluded on page 195.)

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF MEATS DECREASING.

Stocks 83,000,000 Pounds Less Than Last Year—Frozen Poultry Holdings Very Low—Cheese Stocks Below Normal.

Total stocks of frozen and cured meats in cold storage warehouses and packing-house plants on September 1 amounted to 978,000,000 pounds. This amount was 83,000,000 pounds less than on September 1,1919, and 58,000,000 pounds less than on the same date in 1918. The net decrease during August of the current year was 137,000,000 pounds, while the decrease last year was 110,000,000 pounds and in 1918, 84,000,000 pounds.

The cured meat holdings of 702,000,000 pounds were 14,000,000 pounds less than last year but 23,000,000 pounds more than in 1918. They showed a striking decrease of 93,000,000 pounds during August compared with 67,000,000 pounds during August, 1919 and 85,000,000 pounds during August, 1918. The cured meat holdings include 265,000,000 pounds still held in the process of cure and not yet ready for distribution. The curing process was begun on 194,000,000 pounds during August compared with 228,000,000 pounds during August, 1919.

The frozen meat holdings were 54,000,000 pounds under those of the preceding two years and showed a net decrease of 35,000,000 pounds during August. It is interesting to note that while only 7,400,000 pounds of beef were frozen during August, 1920, 50,000,000 pounds were frozen during August, 1919. On the other hand 24,800,000 pounds of pork were frozen during August, 1920 compared with only 13,000,000 pounds during August, 1919.

Frozen Lamb and Mutton Increasing.

The holdings of frozen lamb and mutton increased 8,700,000 pounds during the month of August. Of this increase, warehouses in the North Atlantic States reported that more than 7,750,000 pounds were received already frozen. These figures undoubtedly represent large importations from Argentina and New Zealand. In addition to this amount received already frozen, 2,400,000 pounds of the domestic product were frozen during August, 1920, compared with 1,000,000 pounds during August, 1919.

The lard production during the month amounted to 76,500,000 pounds compared with 55,000,000 pounds during August, 1919, and 104,000,000 pounds during July, 1920. The holdings are still just about double those of last year.

The holdings of frozen poultry amounted to only 21,360,000 pounds, 11,600,000 pounds

(Concluded on page 205.)

Live Stock and Meats

HOGS REACH $18 AT CHICAGO FOR YEAR'S HIGH LEVEL.

Cattle Price Range Widens As Cornfeds Advance and Grassers Decline—Lambs Drop.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

A seasonal increase in the marketward movement of grass cattle, and continued relative scarcity of corn-feds, served to widen further the price range for the week ending September 18. Declines of an irregular but general character were shown in prices for the former, while under a brisk demand and very light supplies at most points, good to best dry-fed classes advanced to new high levels for the current season.

At the close a spread of nearly $10 per 100 pounds was shown at Chicago between prices of light grass steers of a common beef grade and the best heavy corn-fed bullocks, with the trade there and elsewhere selling below $15 so irregular as to defy accurate description.

Hog prices climbed upward in somewhat spectacular fashion, touching new high levels for the year under active competition from eastern shippers and local killers for the comparatively light receipts. The advance measured $1 or more at most points.

New Zealand Lambs Arrive.

Fat lambs worked higher early in the week, but sluggish dressed markets and the arrival at an Atlantic port of two cargoes of New Zealand frozen lambs had a bearish effect on the price list, and closing prices, with the exception of best natives at Chicago, were steady to lower. Demand for fat sheep, particularly heavy ewes, was extremely narrow.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets totaled approximately 295,700 cattle, 301,000 hogs, and 354,500 sheep, compared with 225,000 cattle, 291,500 hogs, and 314,700 sheep the week previous and 304,577 cattle, 296,362 hogs, and 579,819 sheep during the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Increased marketing of grassers and range cattle and lighter supplies of dry-fed steers featured the cattle trade at the four markets last week. These conditions were promptly reflected in prices which ranged from strong to 25 to 40 cents higher on corn-fed cattle, while all markets had lower prices on the bulk of the grassy stock. Kansas City and Omaha both had record runs of grassy and western cattle, and Chicago, after midweek, saw the beginning of more liberal supplies of rangers.

(Concluded on page 205.)

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 17.

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 10.	Aug. 20.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$35.00-36.00	$35.00-36.00	$36.00-37.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	37.00-38.50	37.00-38.50	37.00-40.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	21.50-25.00	21.50-24.50	20.50-23.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	36.50-37.00	36.50-37.00	36.50-38.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	47.50-50.00	47.00-50.00	48.00-51.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	23.50-24.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-23.25
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	18.00-19.00	17.50-18.50	17.00-18.75
Pure lard, tierces	22.75-23.25	19.50-22.50	20.50-22.00
Compound lard, tierces	16.25-17.00	16.00-17.50	17.00-18.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Sept. 21.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 21.
HOGS.					
Top	$18.00	$17.30	$18.05	$17.50	$17.35
Bulk of sales	16.20-17.90	15.40-17.25	17.25-17.90	16.85-17.40	16.25-16.75
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	16.75-17.65	15.85-17.00	16.60-17.50	16.25-17.30	16.25-16.75
Medium (200-250 pounds up), medium-choice	17.10-18.00	16.60-17.30	17.00-18.00	16.75-17.50	16.50-17.35
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	17.15-18.00	16.70-17.30	17.15-18.05	16.60-17.45	16.75-17.35
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	16.75-17.75	16.00-17.10	16.80-17.60		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	16.20-16.65	15.30-15.85	15.00-15.75	14.75-16.25	16.10-16.25
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	15.75-16.20	15.00-15.30	14.00-14.75	13.50-14.60	16.00-16.10
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	15.75-17.25	14.75-16.50	15.25-17.25		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down)			15.00-17.00	13.25-17.25	13.00-16.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	17.25-18.25	17.00-18.00	16.50-17.50	16.25-17.50	16.25-17.75
Good	15.25-17.00	15.50-17.00	15.00-16.25	13.75-16.25	15.25-16.25
Medium	12.25-14.75	12.50-15.00	11.25-15.00	11.60-13.75	12.00-15.25
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.25	9.75-11.00	10.00-11.60	10.00-12.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.50-17.50	16.25-17.40	16.50-17.75
Good	15.00-16.75	15.00-16.25	15.00-16.25	12.40-16.25	15.00-16.50
Medium	12.00-14.50	12.25-14.50	10.50-15.00	9.75-12.40	12.25-15.00
Common	8.75-11.75	8.75-12.00	8.00-10.50	8.00- 9.75	9.00-12.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.50-14.75	6.50-15.00	6.25-16.00	5.75-13.85	5.75-14.00
Cows, common-choice	6.00-12.50	6.25-12.75	6.00-10.50	5.50-11.15	5.50-11.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.50-11.50	5.75-11.50	5.25- 8.75	4.75- 8.25	5.25-11.25
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.35- 5.50	4.00- 6.00	3.75- 5.75	3.75- 5.50	3.75- 5.50
Canner steers	4.50- 7.50	4.50- 7.50	4.25- 6.00	4.50- 6.25	4.25- 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	12.00-17.50	9.00-15.50	11.00-12.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.00-11.50	6.00-12.00	5.00-10.00	5.00-12.50	6.00- 9.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 pounds up, common-choice	8.75-12.25	9.00-12.50	8.50-10.75	9.60-12.75	9.50-12.50
750-1,000 pounds, common-choice	8.25-11.75	8.50-12.00	7.50-10.50	8.75-12.25	7.50-11.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.25-10.50	6.25-10.50	5.50-10.25	5.00-10.15	6.00-10.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.00- 9.00	5.00- 9.00	4.50- 7.00	4.50- 7.75	4.50- 7.75
Calves:					
Good and choice			6.50- 8.50	8.00-11.00	7.00-10.00
Common and medium			4.50- 6.50	5.00- 7.75	5.50- 7.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	11.50-13.90	12.75-14.75	11.25-13.00	9.50-13.60	11.25-13.50
Culls and common	8.25-11.25	8.75-12.25	6.00- 9.00	6.75- 9.25	8.00-11.00
Feeder lambs	12.00-13.50	12.50-13.75		10.50-13.25	11.00-13.35
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.50-10.60	9.00-11.25		7.00- 9.50	8.25- 9.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.25- 7.75	7.65- 8.65		5.75- 7.50	7.25- 8.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	5.25- 6.25	6.00- 7.25	5.00- 6.00	4.50- 6.25	5.00- 6.50
Culls and common	3.00- 5.00	3.00- 5.75	2.50- 4.75	2.00- 4.25	2.00- 4.75
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.75- 9.75	6.25-10.75	5.00- 8.00	5.75- 9.50	6.25-10.25
Feeding ewes	4.50- 5.75	4.75- 6.00		4.00- 5.25	5.00- 6.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 21.	Sept. 14.	Aug. 24.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 14.	Aug. 24.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$27.00-29.00	$29.00-30.00	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-29.00	$27.00-29.00	$27.00-28.00
Good	23.00-26.00	26.00-28.00	23.00-26.00	23.00-26.00	23.00-26.00	23.00-26.00
Medium	19.00-22.00	20.00-24.00	17.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	19.00-22.00
Common	15.00-18.00	16.00-19.00	14.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-18.00
Cows—						
Good	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00			
Medium	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.50-19.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00
Common	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00			14.00-15.00
Bulls—						
Medium				13.00-14.00	13.50-14.00	
Common	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	10.25-11.25	12.00-12.50	12.50-13.00	12.50-13.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	29.00-30.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-29.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-31.00
Good	26.00-28.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	26.00-28.00
Medium	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	22.00-24.00
Common	20.00-23.00	20.00-23.00	18.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	23.00-24.00	29.00-31.00		24.00-26.00
Good	24.00-26.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	26.00-28.00	27.00-30.00	20.00-22.00
Medium	19.00-22.00	19.00-22.00	16.00-19.00	22.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	16.00-18.00
Common	16.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	14.00-15.00	17.00-20.00	18.00-22.00	14.00-15.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	41.00-42.00	40.00-41.00	38.00-40.00	42.00-44.00	41.00-42.00	35.00-38.00
10-12 pounds average	39.00-40.00	38.00-40.00	36.00-38.00	41.00-42.00	38.00-40.00	33.00-35.00
12-14 pounds average	37.00-38.00	35.00-36.00	33.00-35.00	37.00-39.00	36.00-38.00	31.00-33.00
14 pounds and over	34.00-35.00	31.00-33.00	28.00-30.00	33.00-35.00	32.00-34.00	25.00-30.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	25.00-26.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	25.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	21.00-22.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00			
6-8 pounds average	21.00-22.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-	20.00-
8 pounds and over	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00			
Butts—						
Boneless					35.00-36.00	31.00-33.00
Boston style	32.00-33.00	31.00-32.00	28.00-30.00	31.00-33.00	30.00-31.00	25.00-26.00

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Sept. 18.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	86,732	28,741	57,991	84,213	22,233	61,980	89,403	33,152	56,251
East St. Louis	37,441	16,709	18,487	42,769	13,217	39,880	16,215	2,584	10,737
Indianapolis	14,033	7,981	4,869	49,834	30,702	16,043	6,974	5,939	463
Kansas City	88,345	50,659	36,972	24,244	10,543	13,486	45,877	23,338	23,875
Oklahoma City	10,764	3,168	6,251	6,314	710	6,022	421	6	100
Omaha	51,284	25,079	26,205	24,172	10,127	14,045	120,178	79,699	50,479
St. Joseph [1]	17,527	4,808	12,006	19,555	1,820	17,078	28,584	7,073	19,089
St. Paul	36,819	22,497	12,835	11,624	1,516	9,542	30,138	18,159	9,452
Sioux City	25,214	14,893	9,168	21,078	12,565	10,029	8,829	4,809	4,370
Wichita [1]	9,149	5,390	2,989	4,198	296	3,514	250	120	116
Total	**377,308**	**179,925**	**187,773**	**288,001**	**103,729**	**191,619**	**346,869**	**174,879**	**174,952**
Previous week	300,253	137,793	159,234	267,997	96,523	188,425	319,952	165,427	148,982

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 17.

ANIMALS[1] SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING AUGUST.

[Bureau of Animal Industry.]

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	135,036	35,179	275,872	278	383,059
Fort Worth	29,808	30,164	9,236	997	13,919
Kansas City	100,340	33,543	83,916	250	123,528
National Stock Yards	38,674	20,488	42,544	.....	90,591
Omaha	43,335	8,541	139,335	.....	110,996
St. Louis	17,074	6,501	9,875	.....	97,365
Sioux City	19,524	4,225	9,104	.....	73,136
South St. Joseph	26,818	10,212	54,192	.....	103,420
South St. Paul	25,386	24,730	27,887	.....	63,020
All other establishments	249,768	158,766	389,619	225	1,116,976
Total:					
August, 1920	**685,763**	**332,349**	**1,041,580**	**1,750**	**2,176,010**
August, 1919	859,409	318,769	1,233,883	5,205	1,949,413
8 months ended August, 1920	**5,413,781**	**2,835,487**	**6,862,901**	**28,826**	**26,224,573**
8 months ended August, 1919	6,162,317	2,620,539	7,523,565	42,945	29,068,445

[1] Horses slaughtered at all establishments during August, 79.

AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Daily for the Week Ending Sept. 18.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon.	270	$15.98	193	$17.04	216	$16.40	271	$15.52
Tues.	261	16.26	199	17.34	216	16.72	284	15.68
Wed.	256	16.49	203	17.32	232	16.89	284	15.82
Thurs.	257	16.55	196	17.48	223	16.95	281	15.96
Fri.	258	16.74	205	17.45	215	17.02	270	16.24
Sat.	265	16.73	202	17.49	249	17.11	274	16.47
Average:								
This wk.	**262**	**16.36**	**200**	**17.45**	**220**	**16.76**	**278**	**15.89**
Last wk.	265	15.25	202	16.26	225	15.76	270	14.85
4 weeks ago	252	15.22	200	16.30	216	15.69	256	14.47

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

this being 33.8 per cent more than the number sent out in 1918. Approximately 35.5 per cent of the movement took place prior to September 1. During the first half of 1920 the monthly movement exceeded that for the corresponding months of 1919, with the exception of March, when a decrease of 0.9 per cent was recorded. The movement in May, 1920, exceeded that of May, 1919, by 59.4 per cent. By July 1, 1920, the total shipments to the country exceeded the shipments of the corresponding half of 1919 by 20.3 per cent.

During July and August, however, the movement was materially less than during the corresponding months of 1919, the decrease being 4.8 per cent for July and 45.3 per cent for August. The numerical decrease for the latter month alone was 471,047. This big reduction in the August movement turned the gain which was maintained throughout the first seven months into a decrease for the eight months of 10.4 per cent. Practically 65 per cent of the 1919 movement took place during the last four months of the year, hence the trend of the movement for the remainder of 1920 should be of interest to those engaged in the sheep industry.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Sept. 17.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	12,399	.....	35,400
East St. Louis	6,823	378	1,556
Fort Worth	7,002	297	1,310
Indianapolis	1,040	.....	.....
Kansas City	28,042	2,332	21,481
Oklahoma City	1,634	332	.....
Omaha	20,039	.....	65,158
St. Joseph	2,917	158	4,317
St. Paul	10,603	1,246	2,761
Sioux City	8,039	327	4,809
Wichita	2,616	296	.....
Total	**101,154**	**5,366**	**136,792**
Previous week	76,690	4,528	125,618
State destination:			
Alabama	23	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	559
Colorado	96	.....	.....
Connecticut	30	.....	.....
Illinois	14,229	535	23,517
Indiana	3,649	.....	7,138
Iowa	20,869	1,149	37,141
Kansas	10,819	1,056	4,032
Kentucky	577	.....	2,005
Maryland	507	.....	.....
Michigan	1,318	.....	1,922
Minnesota	1,243	262	564
Missouri	13,082	975	21,257
Montana	.....	.....	242
Nebraska	11,007	146	25,726
New York	334	.....	795
North Carolina	.....	163	.....
North Dakota	139	.....	.....
Ohio	5,462	.....	5,186
Oklahoma	3,912	332	871
Pennsylvania	5,674	.....	258
South Dakota	780	123	1,833
Texas	6,519	297	1,157
Virginia	216	.....	105
Washington	121	.....	.....
West Virginia	131	.....	.....
Wisconsin	346	318	2,283
Wyoming	71	.....	.....
Total	101,154	5,366	136,792

COOL WEATHER IMPROVES DEMAND FOR FRESH MEATS.

Light Pork Loins Reach New High Records—Beef $1 Lower at Chicago.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Generally favorable weather during the week ending September 18 was a factor in improving the demand for fresh meats, and firm to higher prices on all meats except lamb and mutton marked trading at eastern markets. Under a narrow demand Chicago weakened on beef, while the tendency on other meats was firm to higher.

Beef.—Monday's opening prices on beef at the eastern markets were 50 cents to $1 higher than the previous Friday's close. The advances were well maintained and slight additional gains were made on some grades during the week. All grades weakened at Chicago after midweek and closing prices were practically $1 below one week ago. The light offerings of choice beef held the strong position of the previous week at eastern distributing centers, and there was a healthy improvement in the demand. Good cow beef was scarce and the demand only partially satisfied. Bulls continued to be a slow sale with demand very uneven, causing price fluctuations on the lower grades at the several markets. A generally good demand for kosher beef after the holidays was a feature of the week's trading and prices continued the upward trend.

Lamb Markets Unsettled.

Lamb.—The unsettled and sensitive condition of the lamb markets during the past several weeks was again reflected in lower prices at eastern markets. Under a fairly regular demand, Chicago gained $1 on the better grades and held steady to firm on common and medium.

The arrival at New York of two cargoes of New Zealand lamb during the past 10 days was no doubt a factor in depressing prices at eastern markets, although only a small percentage of these importations were offered for sale, the bulk going direct to the freezers.

Mutton.—The light receipts of mutton met a correspondingly light demand, and while prices at the several markets showed only slight changes, the tendency was mostly downward.

Veal.—Reacting from the strong position of the previous week's veal market, New York showed uneven declines of $1 to $2 on all grades, while conditions at other eastern markets and at Chicago were strong and prices at the close were $1 higher than the previous week.

Pork.—Although Monday's opening range of prices on loins was $1 to $2 higher than the previous Friday at eastern markets, generally strong conditions during the week were followed by an additional advance of $1 after midweek, light loins showing the greatest strength and reaching new high records at all markets. The Chicago market fluctuated during the week, but closed practically steady and in line with one week ago.

Western Range Cattle Prices.

(Tuesday, September 21.)

	Chicago.	Omaha.
Beef steers:		
Good and choice	$12.00–15.00	$11.00–14.25
Common and medium	8.50–11.25	8.00–11.00
Cows and heifers:		
Medium, good, and choice	6.50–10.25	5.50– 9.75

Fruits and Vegetables

PRODUCE MARKETS WELL SUPPLIED IN EARLY FALL.

Fruit and Vegetable Movement Active and Prices Slightly Lower Than in Midsummer.

Larger crops have been indicated for apples and white potatoes this year, but the sweet potato and peach crops are smaller than a year ago. About the middle of September cantaloupes, peaches, and onions were selling close to the levels of a month previous, while prices of apples, white potatoes, and sweet potatoes were lower. Total carlot shipments to September 11 were heavier this season than last.

Potatoes Decline Moderately.

Potatoes.—In general, potato prices on September 15 were somewhat below those prevailing a year ago. New Jersey No. 1 Irish Cobblers were 25 to 35 cents lower per 100 pounds than a month ago, selling at $2 to $2.25, carloads, f. o. b. In eastern consuming markets New Jersey potatoes declined 20 cents to a range of $2.15 to $2.65 per 100 pounds. Minnesota field run Early Ohios were about 40 cents lower than a month ago, selling at $2.10 to $2.25 f. o. b. Carlots were 35 to 40 cents lower in Chicago, selling at $2.25 to $2.40. U. S. Grade No. 1 Rurals started the season slightly above $2 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b., but markets soon weakened and prices reached $1.35 to $1.50 cash track, by the middle of September. Colorado growers have been receiving $1.60 to $1.70 per 100 pounds, wagonloads, at country shipping points, for best white stock. Colorado and Idaho potatoes have been selling in consuming markets for less than earlier in the season ruling $2.85 per 100 pounds in Kansas City.

Movement was heavier this season to September 11 than last season to the same date by about 5,000 cars, shipments from Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Kansas showing material increases, though the supply to September 11 from Minnesota had fallen 1,800 cars short of a year ago.

Peach Movement Increasing.

Peaches.—Eastern Elbertas in 6-basket carriers and bushel baskets have been steady in eastern markets, selling generally at $2.50 to $4 per bushel from the middle of August to the middle of September. Colorado Elbertas ranged $3 to $3.35 carloads f. o. b. at shipping points and mostly $4.50 to $5 in St. Louis and Kansas City. Shipments showed a steady increase the first two weeks of September. Total movement to September 11 was about 10,000 cars less than last year. Though shipments have been increasing, the volume yet to be moved apparently is not great, owing to smaller production.

Onion Market Slow.

Onions.—Onion acreage is not especially large but the yield per acre is heavy and shows good size and quality. Large stocks of early onions are still held in storage. Prices have been fairly steady so far this season, middle-western stock ranging $2.25 to $3 in eastern cities and $2 to $2.50 in the Middle West. Massachusetts sacked yellow onions have been steady at $2 to $2.25 per 100 pounds, carloads, f. o. b., at Connecticut Valley shipping points and have ranged $2.75 to $2.85 for jobbing sales in Boston.

Cabbage Movement Light.

Cabbage.—New York Domestic type cabbage was selling early in September at $7 to $8.50 bulk per ton, carloads, f. o. b. shipping points, compared with $40 to $48 a year ago. Important eastern consuming markets have reported New York Domestic cabbage selling at $12 to $25 per ton. Total shipments to September 11 were about 5,000 cars in excess of the number to the corresponding time last season.

Apple Prices Slightly Lower.

Apples.—A large apple crop has been indicated this year, and early season sales at New York shipping points ruled about $2 per barrel below the prices obtained early in the season a year ago. Gravensteins and Wealthys sold for $4 to $4.50, carloads, f. o. b. New York shipping points. New York Oldenburgs have shown a wide range in middle-western markets, selling at 85 cents to $2 per bushel basket. The weekly rate of apple shipments had reached a rate of 1,362 cars per week by September 11, but was considerably below the movement a year ago, when 1,780 cars per week were shipped. The opening of the export trade broadens the market to some extent and places the growers in a stronger position than would otherwise be the case.

Honey Markets Dull and Weak.

Honey markets continued dull and weak for extracted stock in most cities reporting to the Bureau of Markets during the period September 1 to 15. Philadelphia reported a steady feeling the middle of the month, California White Orange Blossom selling to jobbers for 21 cents per pound and New York White Clover at 19 cents.

Idaho, California, and Colorado White Alfalfa and White Clover were weak in Chicago at 18½ to 19½ cents, Light Amber Alfalfa and Clover at 17 to 18 cents. Sales to jobbers and large wholesalers showed little change in New York. California White Orange Blossom and White Sage advanced slightly to 18 to 19 cents, with few sales at 20 cents per pound, and Sweet Clover held steady at 17 to 18 cents. West Indian, refined, sold at $1.20 to $1.45, mostly $1.25 per gallon. Receipts from Ohio points at Medina, Ohio, during the first two weeks in September were 10,275 pounds, with 6,327 pounds reported arriving August 24.

Lower at Shipping Points.

Prices at California shipping points continued to decline. On September 15 carloads of White Orange and Sage sold at 16 to 18½ cents, some as high as 20 cents per pound f. o. b. Los Angeles. Light Amber Sage brought 16 to 17 cents and Light Amber Alfalfa 13 to 15 cents per pound. The dullness of the f. o. b. market is reported to have been increased by the weakness of the sugar market. Some honey is being marketed in small containers. Glass jars and 5 and 10 pound cans are said to be moving well.

Comb honey held steady in Kansas City at $8 per 24-section case on Iowa Alfalfa and Clover. A slightly weaker tone was shown in Minneapolis, where Colorado Sweet Clover No. 1 White sold direct to retailers at $7 per 24-section case.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Irish Cobblers No. 1, Sacked, per 100 Pounds.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Sept. 20.	This season. Sept. 13.	One year ago.
New York	408	[1] $2.10	$2.25–2.40	[1] $2.25–2.50
Boston	131	[1] 1.90–2.00	[1] 2.15–2.35	[1] 2.50–2.60
Philadelphia	177	2.00	2.00	[2] 2.40
Baltimore	42	2.15	2.15	
Pittsburgh	252	2.55–2.65	2.65	[1] 3.15–3.25
Cleveland	67	2.50–2.65	2.85	3.00–3.15
Cincinnati	83	[3] 2.50	3.25	[2] 2.75
Detroit	30		[1] 2.15	3.35–3.50
Chicago	343	[4] [5] 2.15–2.25	[4] 2.85–2.95	[4] [5] 2.45–2.60
St. Louis	73	[5] 2.50	[5] 2.75	[5] 2.75–3.00
Kansas City	151	[5] 2.50	[5] 2.85	[4] [5] 2.50

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 Pounds.

New York	91	$2.25–2.50	$2.50–2.75	$3.00–3.90
Boston	50	2.25–2.50	2.75	3.75
Philadelphia	16	2.75		3.00–3.40
Baltimore	15	2.15–2.25		3.50–3.75
Pittsburgh	50	2.00–2.25	2.50–2.75	3.50–3.75
Cleveland	11	2.15–2.40		3.85–4.00
Cincinnati	8	1.75–2.00	2.00	3.50–3.75
Detroit	43	1.75–2.00	2.00	3.75–4.00
Chicago	20	1.75–2.00	1.75–2.00	
St. Louis	7	[6] 1.30–1.35	[6] 1.85–2.00	[6] 3.40–3.60
Kansas City	12	[6] 1.75–2.00	[6] 1.90–2.00	[6] 3.50

APPLES, New York and Michigan Oldenburgs and Wealthys, 2½ Inches, Barrels.

New York	250	[7] $6.00–6.50	$3.50–4.00	$8.50–9.00
Boston	23	[7] 6.00	4.25–4.50	
Philadelphia	61	[7] 5.50		8.00
Baltimore	19			7.75–8.00
Pittsburgh	83	4.25–4.50	4.50	7.50
Cleveland	14			7.50–7.75
Cincinnati	30			7.00
Detroit	14		4.50	7.50–8.00
Chicago	338	[7] 5.50–6.00	4.50–5.50	7.00–8.00
St. Louis	100	[8] 6.00–6.50		[8] 7.50–8.00
Kansas City	46	[8] 8.50	[8] 8.50	[8] 8.00–8.50

PEACHES, Elbertas, Bushel Baskets.

New York	82	$2.75	$2.75–3.00	$2.50–3.00
Boston	40	3.50–4.00	3.00–4.00	
Philadelphia	1			
Baltimore	33		2.75–3.25	2.25–2.50
Pittsburgh	48	2.75–3.00	3.00–3.50	3.50–3.65
Cleveland	16	2.25–2.50	3.25–3.50	3.75
Cincinnati	26	2.75	3.50–3.75	2.50–2.75
Detroit	42	2.25–2.50		2.50–3.25
Chicago	237	2.25–2.50	2.75–3.25	3.00
St. Louis	13	3.00–3.25	4.00–4.25	2.75–3.00
Kansas City	30	3.00–3.50	4.50–5.00	2.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes (per 100 lbs.)			
New Jersey points		$2.00–2.15	$2.05–2.15
Presque Isle, Me.	$2.00–2.10		1.95–2.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.85–2.05	2.10–2.20	2.35–2.50
Idaho points	1.35–1.40	1.35–1.50	1.50
Colorado points	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.65	1.50
Onions (per 100 lbs.).			
New York points	1.75	1.85–2.00	
Massachusetts points	1.75–1.90	2.00–2.15	
Apples (per barrel.)			
New York points	4.50		5.00
Peaches (per bu. basket).			
New York points	2.15–2.25		3.00–3.25
Colorado points	2.40–2.50	3.00–3.15	3.00–3.25
Cabbage (bulk per ton).			
New York points	7.50–8.00	7.00–8.00	33.00–34.00
Colorado points (per 100 pounds)	.60	.60	.80

[1] Maine Irish Cobblers.
[2] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[3] Northern Round Whites.
[4] Car-lot sales.
[5] Minnesota Early Ohios.
[6] Red Globes.
[7] Wealthys.
[8] Middlewestern Jonathans.

Increasing Demand for Vegetable and Fruit Inspections.

A gain of 378 inspections during the month of August over the same month last year has been recorded by the fruit and vegetable inspection service of the Bureau of Markets. This is a percentage gain of a little more than 25 per cent, the total number of inspections during August, 1920, being 1,873, as compared with 1,495 in August, 1919.

Activity was especially great at Pittsburgh, New York, and Philadelphia. Inspection work was considerably increased also at Chicago, San Francisco, and several other of the large cities of the country. It was found necessary to decline 396 requests for inspection during August because of insufficient time and facilities.

Number of inspections of Fruits and Vegetables During August.

	Fruits, carload lots and less.	Vegetables, carload lots and less	Total.	August, 1919.
Atlanta	10	16	26	19
Baltimore	6	34	40	50
Boston	11	78	89	107
Buffalo	10	50	60	73
Chicago	27	125	152	145
Cincinnati	10	31	41	66
Cleveland	24	115	139	66
Detroit	10	77	87	89
Indianapolis	14	12	26	24
Kansas City	14	56	70	57
Memphis	4	8	12	15
Milwaukee	9	12	21	21
Minneapolis	6	14	20	12
New Orleans	11	84	95	60
New York	141	45	186	61
Omaha	8	12	20	49
Philadelphia	147	24	171	91
Pittsburgh	249	311	560	294
St. Louis	4	30	34	107
Washington	9	15	24	29
Offices now closed	.....	.....	.....	60
Total	724	1,149	1,873	1,495

GROWERS HOLDING APPLES.

(Concluded from front page.)

that the total number of cars will not be materially less than last year. Idaho and Montana have good yields. Shipments from the Hood River and White Salmon districts are estimated at approximately 60 per cent of last year, while the Rogue River Valley will not have more than 40 per cent of what was shipped last season. The Walla Walla section has an excellent crop of Delicious, but a total yield of only about 50 per cent.

Picking and packing in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys began with Jonathans the middle of the month. Some of the earlier varieties, of course, already have been picked.

Recently growers throughout the Northwest sold their crops at $2.75 for Delicious, $2.25 to $2.30 for Newtons and Spitzenburgs, $2.25 for Winesaps, $2 to $2.10 for Staymans, Romes, and White Winter Pearmains, and $2.10 for Jonathans. These prices represent the Extra Fancy grade, generally medium sizes. The two lower grades, Fancy and C grade, were sold, respectively, at 25 and 50 cents less than the Extra Fancys.

F. o. b. sales to date for future delivery have ranged $2.15 to $2.50 for Extra Fancy Jonathans, with most sales at $2.25 to $2.35; Extra Fancy Delicious, $2.75 to $3, mostly $3; Grimes, $2.25 to $2.60; Newtons, $2.15 to $2.25. Few sales of Winesaps have been made, but reports so far indicate a range of $2.25 to $2.50 for Extra Fancy. The usual 25 cents differential prevails for the two lower grades.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 18.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples	2,260	2,340	1,419	9,669	8,816	82,799
Cabbage	439	545	242	16,256	11,266	23,456
Cantaloupes	757	685	807	20,650	20,705	21,953
Celery	81	70	63	3,331	2,400	6,771
Dry beans	33	80	21	64	209	6,606
Grapes	2,208	3,353	2,297	10,715	10,112	30,349
Lemons	80	72	66	221	215	8,595
Lettuce	193	205	258	11,505	6,675	7,345
Mixed deciduous fruits	151	48	142	2,727	2,426	2,837
Mixed and bunched vegetables	207	228	190	8,747	7,936	11,255
Onions	762	813	508	10,956	9,498	20,494
Oranges	251	383	238	45,487	46,614	50,076
Peaches	2,670	1,345	2,015	20,031	29,173	30,923
Pears	865	707	1,151	7,833	7,459	10,148
Plums and prunes	696	74	484	3,072	2,978	3,224
Sweet potatoes	709	764	684	2,505	3,113	15,367
Tomatoes	570	735	579	11,281	10,917	14,469
Watermelons	377	317	550	37,454	30,684	30,946
White potatoes	3,921	5,356	3,153	55,475	51,742	159,984
Total	17,230	18,120	14,867	277,984	262,938	537,597

Potato Shipments Below Expectations.

Shipments of the New Jersey potato crop were 8,405 cars to September 14, as compared with 7,269 cars for the same period last year. As the agricultural crop estimate for September was 37 per cent higher than last year, when total shipments were 10,409 cars, these figures indicate that possibly 6,000 cars of potatoes still remain to be shipped, of which about two-thirds will undoubtedly move during September, October, November, and December.

It is evident that shipments to the middle of September, although liberal, have been rather less than the usual proportion of the estimated total crop. Reports from semi-official sources support this view. One from Monmouth County, N. J., asserts:

"Farmers are unusually late in getting the crop out of the ground this year, chiefly because the price has not been up to expectations. Many farmers are also holding a portion of the crop after digging."

Early estimates of the potato crop from the Caldwell, Idaho, section were about 2,000 cars. But according to reports from the representative of the Bureau of Markets, present prospects are that about half that amount will be shipped because of poor yields and car shortage. Light shipments were made out of the Burley-Twin-Falls section early in September and a few cars out of the Idaho Falls section, but this stock was reported immature. Much of the marketing will be delayed until well into September, making the shipments coincident with the late potato movement.

Digging in the irrigated sections will depend partly upon the adjustment of the water supply. Yields from the early crop continue disappointing, in some cases being as low as 25 sacks to the acre. The growers had ample water, but attribute the unsatisfactory yield to poor seed, disease (Fusarium and blackleg), and late frosts.

All stock shipped out of this section has gone under refrigeration and has been graded to United States standards. State inspection has been very efficient, the inspectors in many cases going to the fields and showing the farmer how to grade. Shippers agree that consequently the quality shows a decided improvement.

Colorado Peach Crop Light, but Prices Favor Growers.

The first car of Elberta peaches moved from the Palisade section of Colorado on August 26, and by September 9 the total movement from that section had reached 444 cars and was practically completed.

The other important commercial peach producing section of Colorado, the North Fork District, of which Austin, Hotchkiss, and Paonia, may be said to be the centers, shipped their first two cars September 8. This crop is locally estimated at about 500 cars.

Good Quality and Appearance.

The quality of the crop this year is exceptionally fine, and although the cool nights have somewhat retarded the ripening of the crop, the warm days have given the peaches a good color. The crop is unusually free from disease and is one of the most satisfactory that Colorado has ever marketed. In spite of the fact that the yield is estimated at slightly over 800 cars of Elbertas for the entire State, which is about 500 cars less than the total number last year, it is probable that financially the growers will receive as much for their crop this year as last.

The market opened at $3 to $3.25 per round bushel basket cash to growers, while sales were made f. o. b. usual terms at $3.50 to $3.75. The prices to growers have held reasonably firm at an average of $2.90 to $3.15 throughout the season. Outside sales, however, have been made on a somewhat lower basis than at the opening of the season, the range being mostly $3 to $3.35.

The first two cars from the North Fork District moved September 10. The quality of the crop is fine, although that section does not produce such large sized peaches as the Palisade section. The movement is fully ten days late this year, and sales have been made at a somewhat lower figure than in the Palisade section. Contracts have been made round $2.60 to $2.85 for round bushel baskets. The movement from the North Fork section will probably be at its height between September 20–24.

The English Apple Market.

A report from the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner in London, September 20, quotes the following range of sales for American apples at the Covent Garden market: Extra fancy and fancy grades sold at 86s. ($15.22) per barrel, conversion being made at $3.54 to £1 sterling, rate of exchange on September 20. Wasty stock ranged 37s. to 47s. ($6.55 to $8.32); Wealthys, 50s. to 60s. ($8.85 to $10.62); Greenings, 60s. to 65s. ($10.62 to $11.51); Kings, 65s. to 70s. ($11.51 to $12.39); Fallawaters, 55s. ($9.74). Yorks ranged from 88s. to 90s. ($15.58 to $15.93) per barrel; Holland Pippins, 73s. ($12.92); Wealthys, 70s. ($12.39); Maiden Blush, 72s. ($12.74); Wolf Rivers, 60s. ($10.62); Ben Davis, 85s. ($15.05); Bonums, 90s. to 102s. ($15.93 to $18.05); Baldwins, 76s. to 78s. ($13.45 to $13.85); Smokehouse, 28s. to 48s. ($4.96 to $8.50). Wasty lots ranged 28s. to 37s. ($4.96 to $6.55) per barrel. At Liverpool, apples, various varieties, United States barrels, ranged 40s. to 80s. ($7.08 to $14.16) and California Gravensteins 30s. to 35s. ($5.31 to $6.20) per standard box.

California pears sold at 23s. ($4.07) for half boxes.

Market For Tobacco In Japan.

Inquiries have been received from Japan for light and mild qualities of tobacco. If interested, ask for report "AR."

Grain and Seeds

CORN TOUCHES LOWEST POINT OF THE SEASON.

Wheat Situation Develops into Very Strong Technical Position—Canadian Wheat Bought.

On Saturday, September 18, December corn, or the December "future," in Chicago sold at $1.07⅞. This was low point for the season and was just 12¼ cents below the high point of Monday of the same week. During the same time, December wheat declined only 9¾ cents from the high point of Monday. The level at which corn is selling is regarded by many members of the grain trade as too low. A commercial writer ascribes the break in corn to the mental attitude of the public.

Bring In Canadian Wheat.

The wheat situation, which has been referred to in a previous issue of The Market Reporter, is, in brief, this: A large part of the surplus of the wheat crop of this country has been exported or sold for export, leaving but a comparatively small amount to be moved during the remaining nine months of the crop season. Spring wheat millers have already begun to import wheat from Canada. In the last week a Chicago mill bought approximately 400,000 bushels of Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat to be brought to Chicago and blended with the softer wheat grown on this side of the line. It was also reported, in the last week, that Minneapolis mills had just bought nearly 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada to be brought to Minneapolis and mixed with the lighter weight wheat of that district.

Early last summer, when the winter wheat crop was moving in greater volume than could be taken care of readily by the railroads and much heavier than could be handled by mills and terminal elevator companies, the fear was expressed that British buyers would take advantage of the situation and secure more of the crop than could easily be spared. Furthermore, it was feared that the same buyers would purchase large amounts of wheat futures as soon as the futures markets were opened (which was July 15), and in this way make sure of additional large quantities of wheat.

This is apparently what has come about. While the amount so far shipped from our ports, together with that which it is said has been purchased and remains to be shipped, is not quite equal to what this country can probably spare, yet the danger limit has been approached so closely that there is a possibility of a scarcity of wheat at many milling points at times during the remainder of the season. From now until next June, the problem will be one of distribution rather than the amount of the supplies of wheat actually existing.

The trend of grain prices during the week was generally lower, with the close on Saturday, September 18, close to the low point. The December wheat future in the different markets at the close on the 18th compares as follows with the close a week ago: Chicago, 6⅞ cents lower; Minneapolis, 4¾ cents; Kansas City, 5⅜ cents; and Winnipeg, 5¾ cents down for the week. Chicago December corn, during the same period, was down 10⅞ cents.

Opening, September 20.—Good weather day after day for maturing late corn in the

(Concluded on page 200.)

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Sept. 17.

[Cents per bushel.[

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Northern Dark Spring	No. 1	....	274	265	262	.....	260
	No. 2	....	269	260	.....	255	....
	No. 3	257	256½	243	255	242½	....
Northern Spring:							
	No. 1	265	265	.....	252	249	....
	No. 2	....	257	258	248	.....	....
	No. 3	253½	253	.....	243	241	257
	No. 4	....	249½	.....	235	234	....
Dark Hard Winter:							
	No. 1	....	265	257½	.....	251½	....
Hard Winter	No. 1	258	259½	255	251½	249½	252
	No. 2	257	257	252½	249	247½	250
	No. 3	254	256½	250	247	246	248½
Red Winter	No. 1	....	260	255½	252½	249	252
	No. 2	258	258½	252	252½	249	252
	No. 3	257	256½	250	249	.....	....
	No. 4	....	256½	249½	.....	246	250
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern: Spring	No. 1	270½	275	275	267	267	266
	No. 2	266	270	269	262	260	259
	No. 3	260½	263	264	257	254	253
	No. 4	249	255	256	248	244	240
Northern Spring:							
	No. 1	263	.....	266	.....	258	259
	No. 3	253	256	.....	.....	252	248
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter:							
	No. 1	264½	.....	260	260	245	251½
	No. 2	264	272	265	261	255	252
	No. 3	264	273½	.....	261	.....	252
	No. 4	253	.....	.....	257	.....	251
Hard Winter	No. 1	251	256	250	251	245	245
	No. 2	250½	259	251	250	246	244
	No. 3	248	254	251	249	240	241
	No. 4	247	.....	246	246	240½	240½
Red Winter	No. 1	266	270	267	265	259	257
	No. 2	265	269	266½	265	257	256
	No. 3	263	269	264	263	.....	253
	No. 4	256	265	.....	255	.....	251
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	265½	267	266½	266	262½	262½
	No. 2	264	266	265½	264½	260½	261¾
	No. 3	261	265	262½	262	258	258

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	140⅜	142½	139	137½	131	128½
	No. 2	140⅜	142	139	137½	130½	128⅛
	No. 3	....	.....	.....	135½	129½	127⅞
Yellow	No. 1	141½	143	140	138	131½	129½
	No. 2	141½	142½	139½	138	131	129½
	No. 3	140	142	138½	137	130	128½
	No. 4	....	140	137	135	128	126½
Mixed	No. 1	140½	142	139	137	130½	128½
	No. 2	140½	142	138	137	130	128½
	No. 3	139½	141	.....	136	129	....
	No. 4	....	140	137	.....	127	....
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 1	138	139½	138	133	127	125
	No. 2	....	139	.....	134	.....	123
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	135	135	131½	.....	122	120
	No. 3	....	135	130	126	119	....
	No. 4	126	.....	.....	117	117	....
Yellow	No. 1	135	134	130	127½	123½	123
	No. 2	....	134	129	129	123	....
Mixed	No. 2	129	130	127	124	120	....
	No. 3	128	.....	125	121	119	....
	No. 4	125	125	122	122	117	117
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	....	140	136½	134	131½	129½
	No. 2	138⅜	139½	135½	134	130½	126
	No. 3	....	137½	133	133	127	125
	No. 4	....	.....	.....	131½	126	124
Yellow	No. 1	139	141	136½	135	131	130
	No. 2	139	140	136½	134	130	129
	No. 3	137½	138½	135	.....	128	....

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	65½	65½	63½	63	62½	62½
	No. 2	65½	65½	63½	62½	62½	62
	No. 3	64½	64½	62½	61½	61½	60½
	No. 4	63½	64	.....	.....	.....	60½
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	60½	60	60½	60½	59	58½
	No. 3	59½	59¾	59	58⅜	58	57½
	No. 4	58¾	59	57½	57½	57	56½
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	65	65	64½	64½	.....	63
	No. 3	64½	64	63½	62½	62	61½
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	65½	65½	65½	64½	64	63½
	No. 2	65½	65½	64½	64	63½	63½
	No. 3	65	65	64	63	62¾	62½
	No. 4	64½	.....	63½	62½	62	....

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Sept. 18.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
WHEAT.							
Total No. 2 Amber Durum	...	16	...	...	...	...	16
Hard Winter: No. 1	93	119	...	127	24	....	[1] 404
No. 2	...	299	50	77	609	164	1199
Total Hard Red Winter	93	418	50	204	633	164	1603
Red Winter: No. 1	154	171	...	189	48	....	562
No. 2	...	396	419	585	169	....	1569
No. 3	...	...	...	22	...	....	22
Total Soft Red Winter	154	567	419	796	217	....	2153
Mixed: No. 1	...	24	100	....	24	16	164
No. 2	...	155	40	....	698	1977	2870
Total mixed	...	179	140	....	7 22	1993	3,034
Sold on type samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	[2] 297
Total week ending Sept. 18	**247**	**1180**	**609**	**1000**	**1572**	**2157**	**7103**
Total week ending Sept. 11	...	1374	62	745	2254	1650	[3] 6514
CORN.							
Total No. 2 Yellow	...	...	...	39	...	...	39
Total, week ending Sept. 18	...	...	...	39	...	...	39
BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Standard California	...	...	...	...	144	....	144
Standard No. 1 California	...	...	...	...	140	....	140
Ungraded	...	194	...	...	...	...	[4] 528
Total, week ending Sept. 18	...	**194**	...	....	**284**	....	**812**
Total, week ending Sept. 11	...	65	...	....	168	....	233
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	...	422	120	....	....	....	542
Total, week ending Sept. 18	...	**422**	**120**	....	....	....	**542**
Total, week ending Sept. 11	...	823	47	189	....	....	1059

[1] Includes 41,000 bushels from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Includes 260,000 bushels from Portland, Oreg., and 37,000 bushels from Tacoma, Wash.
[3] Includes 355,000 bushels from Portland, Oreg., and 74,000 bushels from Tacoma, Wash.
[4] Includes 334,000 bushels from San Francisco.

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.							
No. 2		196½	199½	198	195½	192½	192
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	193½	195	195	188	186	183½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	247	249	239⅜	241½	237⅞	242
	Mar.	242⅜	244	236½	235	232½	237
Corn	Sept.	137⅞	140⅜	136	133½	129⅜	129
	Dec.	118⅝	119½	114⅜	112½	111⅜	110½
Oats	Sept.	63⅜	63½	61	61	60⅜	60⅜
	Dec.	65⅜	65⅞	63½	63½	63⅜	60⅜
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	241½	244½	236⅜	236½	232⅞	237½
	Mar.	237⅜	240	232½	232	228½	232½
Corn	Sept.	127½	129½	125	123⅜	120⅜	120
	Dec.	112⅜	111	107½	106⅜	104⅜	103⅜
Oats	Sept.	62⅜	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	60	60
	Dec.	64⅜	64⅜	62⅜	63½	62⅜	62⅜

Hay and Feed

TIMOTHY MARKET DEPRESSED BY LOW GRADE HAY.

Demand Far From Urgent—Shipping Conditions Show Some Improvement—Receipts Small.

Carload receipts of hay in the principal markets, as reported for the week ending September 18 and as shown in the following table, varied somewhat from those of the previous week, but the total receipts were practically unchanged and as a whole were not large:

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.		Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
Boston	72	103	St. Louis	428	.....
New York	372	215	Omaha	104	53
Baltimore	29	37	Cincinnati	203	172
Atlanta	75	65	Chicago	314	354
Memphis	137	156	Minneapolis	47	43
Kansas City	750	849	Los Angeles	122	150

The car situation seems to be improving and shipments are being forwarded promptly to and from the markets. Embargoes placed at Chicago against reconsignments from the C. & N. W. team tracks have been lifted.

Timothy.—Although the timothy market has been weak and lower during the past few weeks the average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets is about $35.25, which is approximately $4 higher than the average price of this grade at the corresponding time last year but about $9 lower than the high point reached during May.

The excellent pasturage conditions existing in many consuming sections are causing a light demand from feeders ,and dealers are buying for their immediate needs only. The lack of demand, together with the poor quality of the hay arriving, is having a depressing effect on the markets and is also widening the range in price between No. 1 and the lower grades. This spread is more pronounced at St. Louis where No. 2 timothy is quoted $9 per ton below No. 1.

Producers usually market the hay of poorer quality and stacked hay first, which fact probably accounts for the large receipts of this hay at this time.

Lack of storage at Memphis is causing reconsignment of hay from that market. Receipts are now about equal to the demand in New York and the tone of the market is easier. Hay arriving over the C. & N. W. at Chicago sold at heavy discounts during the week because of embargoes against reconsignments.

Alfalfa.—The market situation of alfalfa is practically the same as that of timothy. Hay is being reconsigned at Memphis and considerable is being carried over on tracks at St. Louis. The price has declined from $1 to $2 per ton from last week's quotations.

Alfalfa is quoted at $24 at Seattle and $19 Yakima Valley points with the market weak and producers selling freely. Low bids on Government orders are said to be having a bearish influence on the hay markets of the Northwest.

Prairie.—The prairie hay market is also dull in sympathy with other kinds but prices hold about steady. Much of the prairie hay now being shipped is too ripe and is discolored partly because the scarcity of bale ties has prevented baling and therefore harvesting, as much of this hay is baled from the windrow. Because of the difference in price, however, considerable prairie is being taken instead of timothy at Chicago and other markets.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS SEPT. 18.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	41.00	49.00	32.50	33.50	39.00	39.50	32.50	34.00	32.75	35.00	32.00	27.00	.....	[2]27.25	.....
Standard timothy	.....	47.50	31.50	32.50	38.50	39.00	.....	31.00	32.00	.....	30.00	26.00	.....	24.50	.....
No. 2 timothy	35.00	46.50	30.50	32.00	37.00	38.00	31.00	25.00	30.00	33.00	27.00	24.00	.....	24.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	46.50	29.50	31.00	39.00	39.00	31.50	29.00	30.25	.....	28.00	25.00	.....	25.00	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	31.00	40.00	.....	30.50	37.50	39.00	30.50	27.00	29.00	.....	27.00	23.00	.....	[2]23.75	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	35.50	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	31.00	31.50	.....	27.00	21.00	.....	23.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	33.00	30.00	31.00	.....	33.00	28.00	25.00	28.00	32.50
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	31.50	29.00	30.00	.....	30.00	27.00	21.00	25.75	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50	30.00	25.50	27.00	.....	26.00	25.00	15.00	23.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	25.00	19.00	18.50	19.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	22.00	18.00	15.00	16.75	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.00	17.50	[2]15.25	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	49.00	49.00	48.50	50.50	50.00	50.00	.....	.....	45.00	46.00	42.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	52.00	49.00	49.50	.....	54.00	50.00	43.50	42.50	46.00	47.00	.....	.....	.....	[3]38.00	68.00
Hard winter	51.00	49.00	48.50	.....	.....	50.00	.....	42.25	47.00	46.00	42.00	.....	37.00	37.00	52.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	57.00	55.50	58.00	57.50	58.00	67.00	.....	.....	54.00	52.00	49.00	46.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	67.00	55.50	69.00	59.50	63.00	68.00	59.00	60.00	63.00	53.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	65.00	55.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.00	62.00	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	55.00	55.00	.....
Rye middlings	53.00	.....	57.00	.....	56.00	.....	.....	58.00	.....	.....	50.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	63.00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.00	59.00	66.00	63.00	70.00	67.00	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	64.50	60.50	63.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.00	62.00	.....	55.00	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	61.50	.....	57.00	.....	.....	51.00	51.00	.....	55.00	.....	59.00	59.00	.....	.....	56.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	50.00	.....	.....	48.50	.....	.....	[2]37.00	35.00	37.00	.....	37.00	40.00	35.00	34.00	.....
Gluten feed	67.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	61.00	58.75	69.00	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	62.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	53.00	.....	55.00	54.00	.....	56.00	.....
Ground barley	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	54.00	.....	51.50	46.60	.....	.....	[3]50.00
Beet pulp	63.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	52.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

GENERAL DECLINE IN FEED PRICES STILL CONTINUES.

Demand Extremely Quiet—Railroad Situation Much Improved—Canadian Stock Offered.

A general decline in the price of all feeds continued during the week ending September 18. Continued offerings of Canadian bran and middlings in the eastern markets have had a further depressing effect and have caused prices in these markets to be considerably lower than western mills and jobbers are offering feed in other territories.

Pasturage conditions for this time of the year are reported excellent which is another factor in the dull demand. The abundant supply of grain on the farms and lower grain prices are causing feeders to grind oats, barley, and other grains themselves rather than purchase mixed feeds, thus reducing the demand for by-product feeds purchased by mixers. The trade is reported to be buying only when low stocks force them to, as the opinion seems to be that prices will be lower.

Railroads Soliciting Business.

Railroad conditions are much improved and the movement of cars from Minnesota points to eastern markets is said to compare favorably with the best in former years. Some of the trunk line officials are now soliciting business for their roads for the first time in several years.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—The wheat mill feed market remained dull and inactive throughout the past week with a decline in the price of both bran and middlings of $1 to $4 per ton and as is usual on a declining market, buying was curtailed to absolute needs. Minneapolis reported the mill feed market slow with no broad demand. At Kansas City the market was quiet with prices gradually declining although offerings were not large. Trade was small with consuming territory still bearish on prices. Gray shorts were not in so good demand as heretofore and while the supply was not burdensome prices weakened. Bookings of future orders are very light as neither buyers nor sellers are anxious to consummate such trades, the latter particularly, as mills report that deferred shipments for flour are light.

Chicago reports a fair demand for bran but a poor demand for middlings. Bran for prompt shipment is quoted by jobbers at $42 per ton f. o. b. Chicago, while brokers are offering winter wheat bran for 30-day shipment at $41.50 per ton delivered Chicago.

Cottonseed Meal.—Both Atlanta and Memphis reported the cottonseed meal market dull. Some little trading was reported at $51 per ton for 36 per cent meal but buying was from hand to mouth only. Mills in this section did not seem disposed to sell ahead. At Kansas City cottonseed products are moving in small volume only. Cattle feeders are still holding off except for a few cars for immediate and prompt shipment.

More activities are reported at the Oklahoma mills and crushers expect to be active by October 1. Prices at present are firm at quotations, being held, it is believed, on account of the reported activities of exporters. Chicago indicates prices firm. Mills reported that exporters were buying "loose slab cake" and paying higher prices than could be obtained in this country. Forty-one per cent meal is quoted at $48.50 per ton f. o. b. Texas common points which means $61 per ton delivered Chicago and 36 per cent meal at $59 per ton delivered Chicago.

Linseed meal.—The linseed-meal market is inactive with demand slow. Minneapolis

(Concluded on page 200.)

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 198.)

big surplus States has kept the futures market weak. Speculators have been discounting the future in an endeavor to immediately put the price of corn where they think it should be in December. On Tuesday, September 21, Chicago December corn sold below $1.05 and closed at $1.05¼.

The weakness in coarse grains for some time past has undermined the confidence of the grain trade in wheat notwithstanding that farmers are not selling freely and that premiums on spot wheat at terminal markets have been well maintained at a high figure.

On Tuesday, September 21, there was the first radical break in wheat prices in a week. Chicago December wheat closed on that day at $2.32¼, or 7½ cents decline for the day. Minneapolis December wheat closed at $2.32⅜, or 7 cents decline for the day. Kansas City closed at $2.27½, which was an 8½ cent break for the day, and Winnipeg October closed at $2.56, a 9¼-cent break.

The premium on spot No. 1 Soft Red Winter wheat in Chicago was 20 cents over December, and the same premium prevailed in the Kansas City market on No. 1 Hard Winter.

Sunflower Seed Prices Lower.

Imported sunflower seed was quoted at $4.75 to $6 per 100 pounds f. o. b. New York and $5 to $5.25, Pacific Coast points, with offerings fairly liberal, during the week ending September 18. Nominal wholesale selling prices at Chicago ranged from $6.50 to $7 for imported and $7 to $7.50 for domestic. No new crop seed had been received on that market and a buying price had not been established. Small sales were reported in Kansas City at $9 to $10 per 100 pounds with trade very quiet. St. Louis dealers were offering $5 per 100 pounds for domestic sunflower seed f. o. b. shipping point, while one instance was reported of $6 being paid for seed delivered at St. Louis.

About 500,000 pounds of imported sunflower seed are estimated to have been received since July 1 making a total of around 3,500,000 pounds for this season. Reports indicate that further supplies are available for importation from South America, but that future imports will depend on the demand and the price of imported compared with domestic seed.

Sweet Pea Seed Acreage Increased.

The total acreage planted to sweet peas for the production of seed this year is estimated by growers and dealers to be about 2,000 acres compared with 1,500 acres in 1919, about 550 acres of which were Spencers and 950 acres Grandifloras, both including mixtures. Because of a decreasing demand for Grandifloras most of the acreage this year is of the Spencer type. A portion of the crop in California was a failure because of lack of moisture during the winter and spring months and the prevalence of aphids during the summer.

The average yield per acre of Spencer sweet peas ranges from 300 to 500 pounds and of Grandifloras 500 to 800 pounds, and the total production in a normal year is estimated to be 600,000 pounds. About one-fourth of this total production is said to be exported, mostly to England.

JAPAN MAY DEVELOP INTO MARKET FOR AMERICAN WHEAT.

Sufficient Rice to Feed Rapidly Growing Population Not Available.

The Government of Japan has recently been encouraging the people to eat more wheat and less rice in order to meet the difficulty of supplying food to the increasing population. The population of Japan is estimated to be growing at the rate of about 600,000 annually. In spite of the most intensive cultivation of every available piece of land in Japan, including Formosa, insufficient food is produced to satisfy the demand, especially for rice, the most important food item of the average Japanese.

Government Losing on Rice Imports.

To meet this deficit, Japan has entered a special arrangement with France, whereby large quantities of rice will be imported from Indo-China. This is a costly transaction, however, as the Government loses approximately $20,000,000 annually in supplying Indo-China rice to the people at a moderate price.

Large wheat producing areas are awaiting development on the plains of Manchuria and eastern Siberia. Once the people have been induced to consume more wheat and less rice there will probably be a good market here for our own surplus production, even though attemps at raising wheat in Korea and Manchuria are successful.

The following table shows the amount of wheat and wheat flour shipped to Japan from the United States during the fiscal years 1913 to 1920, inclusive:

Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour to Japan from the United States.

Fiscal year.	Wheat	Wheat flour.
	Bushels.	*Barrels.*
1913	4,179,296	878,623
1914	4,627,600	793,269
1915	458,517	68,542
1916	14,828	54,475
1917	None.	4,083
1918	None.	69
1919	None.	27
1920	10,141	[1] 104,684

[1] Of this amount, 104,432 barrels were exported since Jan. 1, 1920.

Wool Market Field Notes.

Colorado.—The wool situation remains unchanged. Shipments reported for August amount to 1,132,000 pounds. Total shipments from January 1 to August 31, 1920, were approximately 3,650,000 pounds, as compared with 5,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1919.

Missouri.—Better conditions are expected soon. Pools and farmers throughout the State report having received a large number of inquiries, bids ranging from 15 to 38 cents.

BUREAU POSITIONS OPEN.

Positions as investigator in marketing fruits and vegetables, assistant in marketing fruits and vegetables, and cotton classer's helper in the Bureau of Markets are vacant. Examinations to fill these vacancies have been announced by the Civil Service Commission. A letter to the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will bring full information about these positions and the examinations which are to be given for them.

FEED PRICES DECLINE.

(Concluded from page 199.)

prices are holding firm at $63 per ton, while the tendency is toward lower prices at the Atlantic seaboard. The price declined $1 per ton during the week at Buffalo.

Gluten feed.—Because of the guaranteed price of gluten feed the market remained unchanged with a fair demand as compared with other feeds.

Alfalfa meal.—The market for alfalfa meal continued dull throughout the past week and prices eased off slightly, No. 1 meal being quoted on Friday at $34 per ton f. o. b. Kansas City, which is $1 per ton under last week's price, and No. 2 meal at $29 to $31 per ton.

Chicago reports alfalfa meal sales slow on account of the poor demand for mixed feed, 95 per cent of the alfalfa meal being used in these feeds.

Hominy feed.—The price of hominy feed continued downward during the past week because of the light demand and the weakness of the corn market. At Chicago jobbers report hominy feed for prompt shipment and also for October delivery at $51 per ton sacked delivered Chicago, while brokers state that mills are anxious to obtain offers and are willing to sell this feed at $49.75 for September and October delivery

Portland Resumes Wheat Shipments to South America.

The first cargoes of wheat to leave Portland, Oreg., for South American ports since the beginning of the World War cleared the latter part of August. The steamship *Depere* sailed for Callao with 57,064 bushels of Turkey wheat, which was sold and shipped on sample. Other shipments to that port are expected in the near future.

The steamship *Trelissick* cleared Portland August 27 for Capetown, South Africa, with 198,741 bushels of wheat, which was sold on sample and type. two lots being sold on sample submitted and one lot on Portland Chamber of Commerce type, White Pacific. This shipment is the first to leave Portland for South Africa since 1914.

Swedish Flour Monopoly Dissolved.

A good opportunity exists for introducing American flour and cereals, especially wheat, into Sweden, according to the American consul general at Stockholm. The flour monopoly in Sweden was dissolved on August 31, leaving commerce in flour and cereals entirely free and without regulations governing prices. A list of flour manufacturers and large dealers, as well as manufacturers of oatmeal, etc., will be furnished upon request to the foreign markets service of the Bureau of Markets. Ask for report "Sweden 15972."

Wheat Price Fixed in Belgium.

The Government wheat purchasing commission at Brussels, Belgium, has fixed a minimum purchasing price for native cereals to be effective up to January 15, 1921, according to the American consulate there. The established prices are as follows: Wheat, $1.66 per bushel; maslin, $0.261 per pound; rye, $1.38 per bushel; spelt, $0.92 per bushel. The above prices are based on rate of exchange prevailing on September 9.

Foreign Markets

AUSTRALIA HAS MILLION CASES OF APPLES IN STORAGE.

This Amount Represents Large Exportable Surplus—England Is Heaviest Buyer.

At the present time 600,000 cases of apples are in cold storage in Australia and 400,000 cases in other than cold storages, making a total of 1,000,000 cases, according to the estimate of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. This quantity is twice the amount stored this time last year and 25 per cent more than in 1918. The net return now being received for stored apples is $1.21 per case.

The 1919–20 apple crop in Australia was an excellent one, the production being greater than usual. During the season 960,170 cases of 40 pounds each were exported from the Commonwealth of which Tasmania supplied 524,870 cases.

England Offers Best Market.

Practically all of the fruit was sold on the London market during the months of February to May. Consignments made direct to London at $4.97 per case netted a profit of $1.82 per case to producers. Apples sold for local consumption brought only $1.21 per case.

Prices Fixed on Malaga Raisins.

The Association of Raisin Producers of Malaga, Spain, has recently fixed the prices at which the raisins of the 1920 production shall be sold, according to the American consulate at Malaga. By the time the 1920 crop is well on the market, however, the established prices will probably be modified according to the demand.

The established prices are as follows:

	Per pound.
Hand-pressed and packed Muscatels:	
Imperial	$0.205
Royaux	.191
Cuartas	.177
Clusters of Muscatels:	
Imperial	.188
Royaux	.174
Cuartas	.167
Quintas	.157
Mejor Alto	.150
Mejor Bajo	.143
Loose Muscatels:	
Reviso (5 crowns)	.171
Medio Reviso (4 crowns)	.164
Ascado (3 crowns)	.157
Corriente (2 crowns)	.147
Escombro (1 crown)	.137

The loose Muscatels, two to four crowns, supply the greater part of the United States demand, while most of the Imperials, Royaux, and Cuartas qualities are shipped to Great Britain and France.

Market for American Apples in Ireland.

The apple crop in Ireland is a failure this year owing to the night frosts during April and May and also to wind storms during the first week in May. The late winter varieties also show a poor yield due to a great extent to the mischief done by the apple sucker and the codling moth. In view of these facts there ought to be a good market in Ireland for American apples.

Cotton Waste Now Converted Into Artificial Wool.

A process has been discovered by which artificial wool can be produced from cotton waste, according to the South African Journal of Industries. The importance of the discovery to the American cotton industry is evident when one considers the amount of waste which occurs annually in the cotton mills of the country. Although official figures have never been drawn up, it is estimated that the cotton waste in the mills of the country is in excess of 1,000,000 pounds a year.

The new material has been subjected to severe tests by the textile department of the Leeds (England) University, where it has been successfully converted into fabrics. Although the fabric woven from the artificial wool is said to be a good insulator against heat and cold, the product is not adaptable to the production of worsted yarn, because of its short fibers. It can be used only in the manufacture of woolen yarns and fabrics where short fibers are utilized.

Brazil Offers Market for Fruit Trees.

The mountainous sections of Brazil are well adapted to the growing of American fruits and there should be a good market for all kinds of plum, pear, peach, apple, quince, and small fruit (such as blackberry, dewberry, raspberry, strawberry, and loganberry) trees, according to the American consul at Rio de Janeiro. Special interest is manifested in citrus fruits, such as Marsh's seedless grapefruit, Urica lemons, and the Washington naval and Valencia varieties of oranges.

Very little nursery stock has been imported into Brazil thus far, but the attention of the public is gradually being directed to the possibilities of fruit growing in that country. It is suggested that small trees not over 1 year old be sent and in the case of peaches, plums, etc., the budded stocks are preferable.

The trees should be shipped from the States during March and April, thus arriving in Brazil during May or June. Special attention must be given to packing. Nursery stocks should be sent in hermetically sealed packages and cases.

Catalogues for circulation in Brazil should be written in the Portuguese language. A list of dealers will be furnished by the Bureau of Markets on request.

Market for American Flour in Brazil.

There is a good market for American flour in Brazil, according to a report of the American consul at Bahia, Brazil, dated August 11, 1920. During the first six months of the current year, 99,212 bags of flour were imported, 5,029 bags coming from the United States. These bags each contain 97 pounds of flour. The requirements for the coming six months will amount to about 100,000 bags. The present retail price of flour in Bahia is between $10 and $10.50 per bag (U. S. currency).

This opportunity is taken to bring to the attention of American dealers in vegetable and flower seeds, the ever-increasing market for their product in Brazil. Catalogues are desired.

Prices Collapse in the Havana Potato Market.

The outstanding feature in the Havana Produce Exchange is the recent break in the potato market there. For several months, potatoes sold at $15 to $25 per barrel wholesale at the exchange. These prices are attributed to extensive losses resulting from port congestion in Havana and to the general scarcity of Maine and New Brunswick potatoes on the market.

During the second week of August, 60,000 barrels of new Virginia potatoes were dumped on the Havana market and prices immediately collapsed to $8 per barrel. Ordinarily the arrival of 15,000 barrels a week would cause a sagging in prices, but when the Havana imports soared to 60,000 the bottom dropped out of the potato market. It is expected, however, that by the time the Maine and New Brunswick crops are out of the ground the price of potatoes will again reach a higher level.

Dairying in Finland Important.

Cattle raising and dairy farming are the most important branches of agriculture in Finland. Owing to war conditions the production of butter, however, was very small during the first months of 1920. With the arrival of an early spring and the consequent increase in the milk supply, butter production began to increase, reaching its highest mark in the last week of June. During that week a cooperative butter export association received 3,146 tubs of butter, which represents 60 per cent of the normal amount.

The quantity of butter, cheese, and milk exported from Finland during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919 was as follows:

	1913	1918	1919
Butter (pounds)	27,866,801	1,047,569	765,309
Cheese (pounds)	2,698,750	5,095	39,295
Milk (gallons)	4,378,882	45,193	.....

Winter Tomatoes From the Bahamas.

American producers of winter tomatoes may find increasing competition from the Bahama Islands, according to the American consul there. The fruit is firm and stands up well under shipment. It is ready for market in midwinter at a time when the principal supply is of hothouse stock and early shipments from Florida. During the past season the Bahamas shipped 150,000 crates, each containing six 4-quart baskets, all of which were marketed in the United States. It is reported that about one-fourth of the crop was not picked, because of a lack of transportation facilities.

Jugoslavia Has Exportable Surplus of Prunes.

An exportable surplus of 12,000 wagons, or 120,000 tons, of dried prunes from Jugoslavia is estimated for the current year, according to the American consul at Belgrade. Conditions in this industry are abnormal, because nearly 6,000 drying ovens are out of service, but the ministry of agriculture has decided to furnish material gratuitously for the construction and repair of drying ovens.

Dairy and Poultry

EXPORT DEMAND EXPECTED BY CHEESE TRADE.

First Orders Already Placed—Closing of Condenseries Will Aid Production.

Little of unusual interest developed in the cheese markets during the week ending September 18. Markets generally retained a firm tone, and while trading was not on a real active basis, both buyers and sellers seemed to have confidence in the situation.

Trade demand seems to be slightly on the increase, with prospects of further improvement as the weather becomes cooler and vacation periods come to a close. During the past few months the demand for cheese in those markets where it usually runs heaviest has been materially lessened on account of people being away from their homes, but with demand returning to normal, the expected improvement in trade should do much to keep up the markets. The majority of dealers are optimistic as to the outlook for the immediate future and believe that conditions point to a healthy market.

Receipts at the four principal eastern markets are holding up fairly well for this time of year, although considerably lighter than a year ago. At New York current receipts are especially light partly on account of the fact that the usual amount of cheese has not been made in New York State. Furthermore, just at present very little cheese is reaching that market from Wisconsin on account of prices. According to reports, the unfavorable condition of the condensed milk market will probably cause more milk to be diverted to cheese, and will have a tendency to reduce the local shortage at New York where much of this cheese will doubtless be marketed.

A further hopeful sign is the export demand. More trial shipments have been made, and during the week several good-sized orders from Continental Europe materialized mostly for Canadian Cheddars, but including some Wisconsin Twins. More business of this nature is anticipated; in fact, dealers are not pushing sales vigorously at present, as further price advances are expected on practically all styles.

The monthly cold-storage report released by the Bureau of Markets shows that total storage holdings on September 1 were 60,530,000 pounds. This total is 16,000,000 pounds short of last year, but is only 6,600,000 pounds under the five-year average for September 1. This report indicates also that there was an increase of some 9,000,000 pounds during August this year. Holdings in the four large distributing markets showed a steady increase up to September 1, but that date seems to have marked the high point thus far this season in those markets, as during the first half of September, storage stocks decreased approximately 5 per cent. During the same period last year holdings were increased 10 per cent. Storage reduction this year may have been caused by the increased cost of cheese due to higher prices at primary markets and the increased freight rates, which make it more profitable for dealers to move stocks held in storage than to purchase new stock for filling current orders. These conditions may possibly be only temporary.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 18.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	58	56	59½	59	65½
Tuesday	58	56	59	59	65½
Wednesday	58½	55½	59	59	65½
Thursday	59	56	59½	59	64½
Friday	59	56	59½	59	64½
Saturday	60	56	59½	59½	64½
Average for week	**58.75**	**56.04**	**59.29**	**59.08**	**65.03**
Previous week	58.30	56.00	58.95	58.90	66.19
Corresponding week last year	58.40	55.80	58.50	57.90	60.70

Cold-Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Sept. 18.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	**1,303,501**	2,199,554	3,387,950
Withdrawn from cold storage	**2,055,891**	1,909,536	2,199,076
Change during week	**−752,390**	+290,018	+1,188,874
Total holdings	**66,697,727**	67,450,117	3,387,950

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

Week ending Sept. 18	**10,378,735**
Previous week	9,646,226
Corresponding week last year	9,886,409

CHEESE.

Wholesale Prices, American Cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27–28½	25½–26½	28½–29½	30½	26½
Tuesday	27–28½	25½–26½	28½–29½	30½	26½
Wednesday	27–28½	26 –26¾	28½–29½	30½	26
Thursday	27–28½	26 –26¾	28½–29½	30½	26
Friday	27–28½	26 –26¼	28½–29½	30½	26½
Saturday	27–28¼	26 –26¼	28½–29½	30½	26½
Average for week	**27.65**	**26.25**	**28.94**	**30.50**	**26.16**
Previous week	27.57	26.00	28.65	30.56	26.35
Corresponding week last year	30.48	28.27	31.83	33.81	27.71

[1] Flats.

Cold-Storage movement of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Sept. 18.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	919,381	968,936	1,840,180
Withdrawn from cold storage	**1,373,208**	1,393,307	915,604
Change during week	**−453,827**	−424,371	+924,576
Total holdings	**20,215,407**	20,669,234	27,069,725

Receipts of cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

Week ending Sept. 18	**2,877,590**
Previous week	2,664,990
Corresponding week last year	4,518,190

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold-Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Sept. 18.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	**1,710,460**	1,891,591	2,011,982
Withdrawn from cold storage	**1,327,035**	1,295,878	1,682,456
Change during week	**+383,425**	+595,713	+329,526
Total holdings	**15,407,667**	15,024,242	15,221,557

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

Week ending Sept. 18, 1920	**3,156,073**
Previous week	2,623,298
Corresponding week last year	2,221,637

CONTINUED FIRMNESS A FEATURE OF BUTTER MARKETS.

Release of Storage Report Adds to Confidence—Production Close to Low Point.

The occurrence of two Jewish holidays, Monday and Tuesday, had the immediate effect of putting a check on butter trading and causing very slight price declines, but the depression was only temporary and trading during the week ending September 18 showed no great change from the previous week. The release of the American Warehousemens' Association report of September 1, which showed an apparent rapid cutting down of the shortage in cold storage holdings as compared with a year ago, served early in the week to make operators very cautious about buying, especially in view of the light exports of butter from this country this year. However, a correction of the figures given in this report and the release later in the week of the Bureau of Markets report, covering all storages in the United States, served to restore confidence.

According to the bureau report, which appears elsewhere in this issue, holdings for the entire country were lighter on September 1 than had been generally expected. It is reported commercially that England is short of her requirements of butter and may well come into our markets for a further supply before the season is over. Of course, such action is largely dependent upon the position of exchange rates, prices here, availability of butter from other sources, etc. If no exporting is done, and if no further importations are received, our storage holdings are likely to work out all right and the market to hold steady, as consumption continues excellent. Some Danish storage butter was used during the week at New York, most of it going into prints and at prices about 3 to 5 cents below prices of domestic fresh butter. No further purchases of new stocks of foreign butter are reported.

Finer grades of butter continue to command a big premium over the underscores. There has been of late a fairly good outlet for undergrades around 84 to 86 score, but at current prices only. Centralized butter of finest quality has ruled firm at Chicago and steady on other markets. Best prices are from 2 to 2½ cents under the prices obtained for the best creamery, which is, of course, a fair ratio in view of the differences in score, but this margin does not always exist. A range of prices is evident on sales of 88 to 89 score cars due to different opinions on quality.

Because of the favorable weather which has prevailed this summer and the resulting good pasturage, it is unlikely that butter production will see much further shrinkage before frost and cold weather. Fall cows will be freshening, and considerable milk which formerly went to condenseries is now going into butter manufacture.

EGGS.

Cold-Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (Cases of 30 dozen each.)

	Week ending Sept. 18.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	**34,544**	33,380	10,206
Withdrawn from cold storage	**149,151**	140,465	109,829
Change during week	**−114,607**	−107,085	−99,623
Total holdings	**2,857,543**	2,972,150	3,687,022

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets (cases).

Week ending Sept. 18	**172,940**
Previous week	208,199
Corresponding week last year	181,809

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR SEPTEMBER.

Prices paid producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5 per cent butter fat).

September Prices.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 pounds.	Average price.
New England	265	$2.50–$5.12	$4.31
Middle Atlantic	1,239	2.84– 4.35	3.87
East North Central	740	2.30– 4.07	3.51
West North Central	318	2.10– 4.42	3.46
South Atlantic	174	3.25– 6.05	4.49
East South Central	126	2.91– 4.80	3.43
West South Central	82	2.87– 5.24	4.35
Mountain	66	2.91– 3.49	3.35
Pacific	211	3.10– 4.43	3.68
United States	3,221	2.10– 6.05	3.79

Comparison of Average Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.[2]	Number of local markets.	Average for— Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1919.
New England	250	$4.12	$4.30	$3.81
Middle Atlantic	1,214	3.62	3.87	3.45
East North Central	601	3.47	3.49	3.51
West North Central	316	3.42	3.45	3.33
South Atlantic	162	4.43	4.45	3.81
East South Central	130	3.30	3.43	3.23
West South Central	73	3.96	4.39	4.13
Mountain	61	3.23	3.34	3.24
Pacific	211	3.62	3.68	3.34
United States	3,018	3.64	3.79	3.53

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk-shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

[2] The States making up the several geographic divisions are as follows: New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Middle Atlantic—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. East North Central—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. West North Central—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. South Atlantic—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. East South Central—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mountain—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. Pacific—Washington, Oregon, and California.

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Common milk per quart.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18–20% B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston	18–18.25	20–21.25	28	16	.....
New York	18	21	28	22	12
Philadelphia	15	17	30	18	13
Pittsburgh	16	.....	25	19–19.5	.....
Cleveland	16	20	32	20	15
Chicago	16	22	25	17	10–13
Minneapolis	14	.....	22	16	15
St. Louis	16	20	25	18	20
Washington	16–17	17–18	30	18–20	17
Jacksonville	25	25–30	.....	.....	12
New Orleans	19	22	25	18	17
Memphis	18–20	.....	25–30	18–22	.....
Portland	14	.....	21	15	14
San Francisco	17	.....	25	17	17
Average	17.25	21.10	26.50	18.34	14.58

Among the various exports leaving Argentina for foreign markets during the first seven months of the year there were included 4,767,263 tons of wheat, 2,134,431 tons of maize, 1,188,403 salt ox hides, 5,344,635 frozen quarters of beef, 351,233 cases of butter, and 151,599 bales of wool.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices (per quart).

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city,[1] bulk.	Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade. Bulk.	Wholesale trade. Bottles.	Family trade, bottles.	At retail stores, bottles.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Alabama	Birmingham	9.63–9.99	15	15	20–25	20–25
	Mobile	.....	10–15	.....	15–25	15–25
Arkansas	Little Rock	.....	12.5	16	20	20
California	San Francisco	9.69	12.4	14	17	16–17
	Los Angeles	9.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
	San Diego [3]	9.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Colorado Springs	7.89	8.75–10	12	12–13	12–15
	Denver	.....	10	11	13	.....
Connecticut	Hartford	10.55–10.92	14	16	18	.....
	New Haven [3]	10.42–10.48	13.5–14	14–15	16–17	16
District of Columbia	Washington	8.75–9.97	13–14	13–15	16–17	13–16
Florida	Jacksonville	12.38	17.5	22	25	25
	Miami	12.49	12.5–20	20	25	25
	Tampa	.....	15	.....	20	.....
Georgia	Atlanta	12.51	.....	25	.....	.....
	Augusta	8.75	13.75	14	20	20
Illinois	Chicago	8.75–9.03	12.5–13	15–16	16	16
Indiana	Indianapolis	6.02–6.55	10.5–11	12	14	14
	Fort Wayne	6.45	11.25	13	15	15
	South Bend	7.95	11	13	15	.....
	Evansville	7.37	11.75	14.5	16	16
Iowa	Des Moines	7.52	10.625–11.25	13	15	15
	Sioux City	7.95	12.5	14.5	16	16
	Davenport	.....	9	13	15	13–14
Kansas	Topeka	6.45	11.25	13	15–16	.....
Kentucky	Louisville [3]	7.16	10	14	16	16
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Orleans	11.03–11.50	14.5	17	19	19
Maryland	Alexandria	9.99	15	15	20	20
	Baltimore	9.37	14.5–15	16	16	16
	Cumberland	10.32	13.5	16	17	17–15
Massachusetts	Boston [3]	10.48	13.75–14.5	16.5	18–18.25	18–18.29
	Springfield [3]	10.48	15	16	18	13–18
Michigan	Detroit	8.81	13	15	16	16
	Grand Rapids	8.12	10.5–11.25	13	15	15
	Kalamazoo	8.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Minneapolis [3 5]	7.67	11.5	12.5	14	14
	St. Paul [3 5]	7.67	11.5	12.5	14	14
	Duluth	8.06	11.5	14	14.5–16	16
Missouri	Kansas City	7.74–8.10	11.25–12.5	12–15	14–16	16
	St. Louis	.....	.....	15	16	.....
Montana	Great Falls	8.06	10	12.5	15	15
Nebraska	Lincoln	6.40	12–12.5	13–13.5	15	15
	Omaha	5.37	10.625	11–14	15	13
New Hampshire	Concord	.....	.....	12–13	15–16	.....
New Jersey	Newark	9.24	12.5	15	18	18
	Trenton	9.46	13.5	15	15	17
	Camden	9.56	.....	.....	15	.....
New York	Buffalo	8.51	.....	15	17	17
	New York [4]	8.27	12.25	18	18	18
	Rochester	9.16	12.5	14	15–15.5	15.5
	Albany	8.96	11	16	16–17	16–18
North Carolina	Asheville	10.10	13.75	15	18	.....
North Dakota	Fargo	.....	11.25	13	16	16
Ohio	Jamestown	6.45	10	10	12.5	.....
	Cleveland	9.00	12.5	14.5	16	16
	Cincinnati	8.38	12	14	15	15
	Toledo	7.74–7.84	11	13.5	15	15
	Columbus	7.41	12.5	14	15	.....
	Dayton	6.98	11.25	14	16	16
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	7.52	12.5	13	15–17	15–18
	Tulsa	7.91–9.03	13.75	16	20	20
Oregon	Eugene	7.63	10	11	15	15
	Portland [3]	7.31	11.25	13	14	.....
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	9.24	11.5–13	15.5	16	.....
	Philadelphia [3]	9.46	12–14	14–14.5	15	15
	Harrisburg [3]	8.47	11–13	13	14–16	14–16
Rhode Island	Providence [3]	10.48	14.5	16.25	18.25	.....
	Newport [3]	10.75	14	15	17	17
South Carolina	Charleston	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	Greenville	13.75	17.5	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	8.06	11.25	14	14	14
Tennessee	Memphis	9.00–9.99	12.5	.....	18–20	18–20
	Nashville [3]	.....	11.25	16	17	17
	Chattancoga	7.16	7.75–9.25	.....	.....	.....
Texas	Galveston	7.50–8.75	.....	.....	20	20
	El Paso [3]	9.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
	San Antonio	8.04	12.5	17	19	19
Utah	Salt Lake City	7.50–7.74	8.25–8.75	11	12.5	13
Vermont	Burlington	5.37–6.45	.....	11	14	12
Virginia	Richmond	11.00–11.13	14	16	16	.....
	Roanoke	9.99	13	15	17	.....
Washington	Seattle	7.69	10–10.25	11	14	.....
	Spokane	8.01	12	13–13.5	15–15.5	15–16
West Virginia	Wheeling	8.60	12	14	16	16
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	8.06	10.5	12	13	13
	Beloit	.....	12	14	15	.....
	Green Bay	6.45	9.5	11.5	13	13
	La Crosse	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.2–16.2
Wyoming	Cheyenne	6.25	10	12.5	15	.....

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

[3] In these markets lower prices are paid for a certain portion of the market supply which is designated as "surplus milk."

[4] The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile freight zone.

[5] In these markets the price of milk is based on some accepted wholesale market quotations for butter or American cheese.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Cold Storage Holdings September 1.

Commodity.	Reported for Sept. 1, 1920.		Estimated holdings of storages not reported.		Total holdings Sept. 1, 1920, including estimates.	Total holdings Sept. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Sept. 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease Sept. 1, 1920, compared with Sept. 1, 1919.		Increase or decrease Sept. 1, 1920, compared with Sept. 1, 1918.	
	Storages.	Quantity.	Storages.	Quantity.				Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.
BUTTER (pounds).											
Creamery	257	114,785,564	11	694,783	**115,480,347**	131,388,414	99,334,448	− 15,908,067	− 12.1	+ 16,145,899	+ 16.3
Packing stock	78	3,494,442	5	72,875	**3,567,317**	3,313,610	5,421,299	+ 253,707	+ 7.7	− 1,853,982	− 34.2
CHEESE (pounds).											
American	321	59,530,810	14	999,259	**60,530,069**	76,660,790	55,741,894	− 16,130,721	− 21.0	+ 4,788,175	+ 8.6
Swiss, including block	102	3,663,833	4	255,971	**3,919,804**	2,788,913	2,130,087	+ 1,130,891	+ 40.5	+ 1,789,717	+ 84.0
Brick and Munster	126	2,176,426	3	32,358	**2,208,784**	827,700	987,491	+ 1,381,084	+166.9	+ 1,221,293	+123.7
Limburger	89	1,273,755	2	159,316	**1,433,071**	1,134,899	1,441,367	+ 298,172	+ 26.3	− 8,296	− 0.6
Cottage, pot and bakers'	62	5,655,174	2	42,289	**5,697,463**	6,639,413	3,194,384	− 941,950	− 14.2	+ 2,503,079	+ 78.4
Cream and Neufchatel	22	273,810	1	726	**274,536**	242,473	135,072	+ 32,063	+ 13.2	+ 139,464	+103.2
All other	75	6,250,256	2	17,687	**6,267,943**	4,294,428	5,340,128	+ 1,973,515	+ 46.0	+ 927,815	+ 17.4
EGGS.											
Cases	340	6,247,511	15	151,558	**6,399,069**	7,684,946	6,265,065	− 1,285,877	− 16.7	+ 134,004	+ 2.1
Frozen (pounds)	164	21,598,869	6	304,740	**21,903,609**	21,016,755	15,871,010	+ 886,854	+ 4.2	+ 6,032,599	+ 38.0
POULTRY (pounds).											
Broilers	153	3,987,010	4	91,874	**4,078,884**	6,081,415	5,118,283	− 2,002,531	− 32.9	− 1,039,399	− 20.3
Roasters	134	1,715,964	3	7,708	**1,723,672**	5,045,835	1,237,436	− 3,322,163	− 65.8	+ 486,236	+ 39.3
Fowls	163	4,912,238	6	122,754	**5,034,992**	4,897,322	7,348,745	+ 137,670	+ 2.8	− 2,313,753	− 31.5
Turkeys	135	1,172,332	1	6,068	**1,178,400**	3,200,459	2,100,333	− 2,022,059	− 63.2	− 921,933	− 43.9
Miscellaneous poultry	179	9,233,949	3	43,662	**9,277,611**	13,692,580	7,229,196	− 4,414,969	− 32.2	+ 2,048,415	+ 28.3
MEATS (pounds).											
Beef, frozen	274	65,887,789	19	1,059,776	**66,947,565**	162,069,316	185,143,961	− 95,121,751	− 58.7	−118,196,396	− 63.8
Pork, frozen	296	126,665,860	17	2,186,931	**128,852,791**	90,509,793	71,384,870	+ 38,342,998	+ 42.4	+ 57,467,921	+ 80.5
Lamb and mutton, frozen	165	11,001,511	4	9,093	**11,010,604**	7,816,999	4,045,812	+ 3,193,605	+ 40.9	+ 6,964,792	+172.1
Beef, cured	279	21,915,015	19	1,727,456	**23,642,471**	35,525,991	29,981,485	− 11,883,520	− 33.5	− 6,339,014	− 21.1
Pork, dry salt	376	314,760,162	27	2,111,834	**316,871,996**	338,270,372	333,471,803	− 21,398,376	− 6.3	− 16,599,807	− 5.0
Pork, pickled	483	354,578,494	40	6,769,030	**361,347,524**	341,723,586	315,516,971	+ 19,623,938	+ 5.7	+ 45,830,553	+ 14.5
Lard	535	168,412,325	46	2,441,531	**170,853,856**	87,947,452	104,667,872	+ 82,906,404	+ 94.3	+ 66,185,984	+ 63.2
Miscellaneous meats	359	68,290,104	22	1,348,500	**69,638,607**	85,358,356	96,315,559	− 15,719,752	− 18.4	− 26,676,955	− 27.7

Holdings on August 1, 1920, 1919, and 1918, with Increases or Decreases During Each August.

Commodity.	Total holdings Aug. 1, 1920.	Total holdings Aug. 1, 1919.	Total holdings Aug. 1, 1918.	Increase or decrease during August, 1920.	Increase or decrease during August, 1919.	Increase or decrease during August, 1918.
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	101,454,601	123,545,670	88,304,925	+14,025,746	+ 7,842,744	+11,029,523
Packing stock	2,909,924	3,073,741	5,275,636	+ 397,393	+ 239,869	+ 145,663
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	51,512,107	62,645,144	48,803,893	+ 9,017,962	+14,015,646	+ 6,938,001
Swiss, including block	3,054,797	2,017,211	439,143	+ 865,007	+ 771,702	+ 1,690,944
Brick and Munster	2,064,786	845,020	530,927	+ 143,998	− 17,320	+ 456,564
Limburger	1,097,171	834,344	438,725	+ 335,900	+ 300,555	+ 1,002,642
Cottage, pot and bakers'	5,764,848	6,957,458	2,402,068	− 67,385	+ 318,045	+ 792,316
Cream and Neufchatel	225,592	333,758	220,004	+ 48,944	− 91,285	− 84,932
All other	6,315,083	4,761,518	3,957,148	− 47,140	− 467,090	+ 1,382,980
EGGS.						
Cases	6,871,930	7,849,778	6,568,494	− 472,861	− 164,832	− 303,429
Frozen (pounds)	20,054,647	19,023,799	15,239,623	+ 1,848,962	+ 1,992,956	+ 631,387
POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	2,690,855	6,155,519	1,604,847	+ 1,388,029	− 74,104	+ 3,513,436
Roasters	2,603,785	7,260,089	1,469,159	− 880,113	− 2,214,254	− 231,723
Fowls	5,238,803	7,349,049	5,841,367	− 203,811	− 2,451,727	+ 1,507,378
Turkeys	1,799,612	4,390,033	3,086,166	− 621,212	− 1,189,574	− 985,833
Miscellaneous poultry	10,030,818	15,418,095	6,754,051	− 753,207	− 1,725,515	+ 475,145
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	77,468,708	159,278,573	180,962,160	−10,521,143	+ 2,790,743	+ 4,181,801
Pork, frozen	161,803,702	131,137,303	91,519,337	−32,950,911	−10,627,510	−20,134,467
Lamb and mutton, frozen	2,298,580	7,263,304	3,150,493	+ 8,712,024	+ 553,695	+ 895,319
Beef, cured	23,617,431	30,943,145	28,064,707	+ 25,040	+ 4,582,846	+ 1,916,778
Pork, dry salt	381,327,891	366,546,935	370,203,443	−64,455,895	−28,276,563	−36,731,640
Pork, pickled	389,896,178	384,763,765	365,940,723	−28,548,654	−43,040,179	−50,423,752
Lard	191,530,582	100,477,624	102,410,661	−20,676,726	−12,530,172	+ 2,257,211
Miscellaneous meats	78,669,624	91,447,779	79,959,303	− 9,031,020	− 6,089,423	+16,356,256

Meats Frozen During the Month of August, 1920.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from— August, 1919.	Change from— July, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Beef	7,432,126	− 85.1	− 28.0
Pork	24,793,698	+ 88.6	− 39.0
Lamb and mutton	2,397,534	+157.6	+223.2
Total	34,623,358	− 46.0	− 33.1

Meats Placed in Cure During Month of August, 1920.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from— August, 1919.	Change from— July, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Beef	7,989,195	−58.1	− 8.5
Pork, dry salt	58,158,884	−44.6	−12.8
Pork, pickled	128,064,242	+23.9	−19.2
Total	194,212,321	−14.6	−17.0

Meats Held in Process of Cure on September 1, 1920.

Variety.	Quantity.	Change from Aug. 1, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*
Beef	9,602,996	+10.8
Pork, dry salt	60,173,864	−25.9
Pork, pickled	195,317,978	−13.3
Total	265,094,838	−15.9

Production of Lard During Month of August, 1920.

Product.	Quantity.	Change from— August, 1919.	Change from— July, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Lard	76,451,709	+39.3	−26.5

These tables include quantities held in both public and private cold-storage warehouses and packing-house plants. The cold-storage warehouses reporting include places artificially or mechanically cooled to or below a temperature of 45° F. in which food products are placed and held for 30 days or more. These reports do not include apples, cheese, lard, and cured meats in common storage, nor fresh meats, lard, cured meats, and relatively small quantities of butter and eggs temporarily held in branch houses of slaughtering concerns or in the refrigerators of dealers. The cured-meat figures include the "meats held in process of cure" shown in a separate table. The estimated holdings of storages not reported are based on the holdings reported by these concerns for the preceding month. The total holdings for September 1 will be revised after complete figures have been received, and the corrected figures will be found in the column for September 1 in the report for October 1. The corrected total holdings for August 1 are given in this report.

Energetic preparations are being made to increase the flax production in Germany. New flax mills are being constructed, and the linen industry there will no doubt speedily recover with the expected increase in flax production.

The production of tomatoes in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, for export to the United States has brought about an increasing demand for box shooks, from which to prepare crates for shipping the article to the north.

The estimated shortage of cocoa in the Dominican Republic resulting from a poor crop, places the 1920 yield at about 25 per cent below the yield of 47,000,000 pounds of last year. The yield for the present year is placed at about 37,000,000 pounds.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS BY SECTIONS, SEPT. 1, 1920.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	24,446,376	40,416,597	1,961,891	30,189,728	9,296,567	2,662,149	2,384,167	4,122,872
Packing stock	2,206	738,171	820,759	1,293,065	546,555	94,193	10,397	61,971
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	5,257,342	20,395,286	2,889,744	24,157,459	2,233,806	1,679,975	547,237	3,369,220
Swiss, including block	1,487	1,384,192	61,391	2,126,158	86,550	8,404	25,560	226,062
Brick and Munster	1,936	108,085	3,749	1,523,121	344,427	19,897	20,461	187,108
Limburger	0	455,902	122	835,870	48,399	2,775	8,725	81,278
Cottage, pot and bakers'	295,158	2,275,160	55,176	2,800,624	181,527	0	61,735	28,083
Cream and Neufchatel	66,350	138,938	0	25,768	3,070	572	39,838	0
All other	14,554	3,129,430	29,403	2,404,764	256,040	54,436	60,591	318,725
EGGS.								
Cases	656,972	1,842,889	75,744	1,933,310	1,119,496	344,916	99,318	326,424
Frozen (pounds)	978,338	4,935,514	1,066,097	7,947,911	4,388,427	429,830	1,660,263	557,229
POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	356,179	1,885,882	63,611	325,320	514,605	233,906	103,931	595,450
Roasters	119,329	988,175	30,650	345,398	120,421	56,818	8,450	54,431
Fowls	582,557	2,672,086	93,551	801,048	296,639	149,429	90,933	348,749
Turkeys	110,483	526,221	67,977	349,384	43,688	8,320	2,084	70,243
Miscellaneous poultry	481,618	6,415,432	43,604	1,186,096	725,019	104,256	22,014	299,572
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	11,106,848	12,349,851	1,241,132	33,220,384	5,022,294	1,422,510	556,094	2,028,452
Pork, frozen	17,118,072	16,996,185	1,511,898	50,079,639	34,062,058	3,914,905	1,980,506	3,189,528
Lamb and mutton, frozen	2,935,893	6,639,213	234,113	848,660	151,116	57,455	43,060	101,094
Beef, cured	1,099,177	5,518,993	469,698	12,338,577	3,256,923	284,618	137,326	537,159
Pork, dry salt	13,952,266	57,641,455	5,580,656	141,247,799	87,918,759	8,011,011	543,905	1,976,145
Pork, pickled	24,321,545	37,482,984	8,452,674	135,304,608	133,679,166	8,348,611	6,378,576	7,379,360
Lard	14,253,485	13,488,103	1,470,222	108,791,732	27,420,059	1,367,295	2,172,561	1,880,399
Miscellaneous meats	2,616,432	7,796,388	1,796,979	27,375,258	23,035,047	2,779,432	923,256	2,415,812

The States making up the several geographical sections used in this table are as follows. *New England:* Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. *Middle Atlantic:* N. Y., N. J., Pa. *South Atlantic:* Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla. *North Central:* (east of Miss. River) Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis.; (west of Miss. River) Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. D., S. D., Nebr., Kans. *South Central:* Ky., Tenn., Tex., Ala., Miss., La., Okla., Ark. *Western:* (North) Mont., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg.; (South) Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Calif.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 194.)

Choice Steers Reach New Top.

Chicago prices rose to a new top at $18.25 on choice steers, with a very fair volume of steers at $17.25 to $18. The three other markets had a light sprinkling of stock at $16.50 to $17.50, but bulk sold from $15.50 down. Great unevenness in quotations was the rule, but the trend of prices was lower. Much irregularity was due to the variable quality of the grassy kinds. Kansas City and East St. Louis reported all but choice steers 25 to 50 cents lower, while Omaha was unevenly 25 cents to $1 lower on the medium and half-fat kinds. Chicago held steady to 25 cents lower on bulk of grassy stock, with best kinds steady.

Best butcher cows were strong to 25 cents higher in Kansas City and Chicago, steady at East St. Louis, and mostly 25 cents lower at Omaha, while the medium and in-between kinds sold steady to a shade lower at all markets but Omaha, which reported declines of 50 cents to $1. Canners, at all markets but Omaha, had a better tone, ranging from steady to 25 cents higher. Bulls were steady to 25 cents lower, and while meeting a good trade at the two more eastern markets, Missouri River points had a draggy trade.

Calves were irregular, choice veals being steady at all markets except Chicago, which advanced 25 to 50 cents under light receipts. Heavy grassy calves ranged from steady to 50 cents lower. Omaha opened the week with a good, active trade on stockers and feeders, but closed 50 cents lower. Other markets had a fairly steady trade at unchanged prices on the more desirable offerings, with an average quarter advance on best feeders at Chicago. Trashy light stock was draggy, with declines of 25 cents at East St. Louis, 50 cents to $1 at Omaha, and weak and uneven prices at Kansas City and Chicago.

Hogs Up In All Markets.

Hogs.—Comparatively light receipts and a broad shipping demand were the fundamental causes of the continuous advance in hog prices scored during the past week. Chicago reached the long prophesied top of $18 on Saturday, a new high point for the year to date, and $1.15 higher than the Saturday previous. The general market was $1 to $1.50 higher, heavy mixed hogs and packing sows gaining most. East St. Louis closed at $17.75, representing an advance of 40 cents for the week. Bulk of sales at $17.40 to $17.75, composed largely of light and light butcher hogs, were 50 to 65 cents higher. The closing top at Kansas City at $17.50 was $1 higher, with bulk of sales showing fully that much gain. Omaha closed at $17.35 for the best, a gain of $1.10 for the week. Bulk of sales at $16.25 to $16.75, comprised largely of strong weight butchers and packing grades, were 75 cents to $1.25 higher. Demand on the part of shippers and small killers was so insistent that the big packers for the most part were forced to follow the advances or leave their orders unfilled.

Sheep.—Higher prices for fat lambs prevailed early in the week, receipts of desirable killing grades falling far below normal. The advance, however, was short-lived. The tone of the trade turned dull by mid-week in sympathy with a sluggish dressed market. The arrival at New York of two cargoes of New Zealand frozen lamb was an additional bearish influence. At the week's close best lambs ranged from around steady at Chicago and East St. Louis to 50 cents lower at Omaha and Kansas City.

$14.50 Top for Week.

Top for the week was $14.50 paid at Kansas City for several loads of very choice Utah lambs. Top western lambs were quotable there and at Chicago up to $14.25. A few natives reached $14 and above at Chicago at the week's best time, but most of the native lambs sold at the four markets between $11 and $13.50. Culls ranged downward from $9, bulk at East St. Louis cashing at $6.50 to $7.50. Demand for fat ewes was very narrow and they closed lower at all points. Heavy weights declined most, many selling at $6 and below.

The outlet for breeding ewes narrowed and prices declined irregularly. Feeding lambs held up well at Chicago and Kansas City, but Omaha closed at 50 to 75 cent declines. The week's receipts of fat western lambs at Chicago were among the smallest for mid-September in recent years.

Opening, September 20.—Good and choice steers sold generally steady. Top at Chicago, $18.25. Grassy cattle were slow and unevenly lower, except at Chicago, where they were 25 to 50 cents lower. Best she stock was slow to 25 cents lower. Medium kinds, 25 to 50 cents lower. Bulls, steady to a quarter lower. Veal calves, 50 cents lower at Chicago, steady to a quarter lower at other markets. Stockers and feeders, 25 to 50 cents lower at Chicago; other markets steady to a shade lower. Receipts of westerns were liberal and the market unevenly slow to 50 cents lower.

Hogs opened slow, but mostly 10 to 40 cents higher. Chicago and East St. Louis topped at $18.25, Kansas City at $17.80, and Omaha at $17.60. Big packers bought sparingly, fighting the advance.

Sheep and lambs were steady to lower at most points, Omaha being an exception. These lambs sold steady to strong. Top western lambs reached $13.95 at Chicago and $13.75 at Kansas City and Omaha. Feeders topped at $13.65 at Chicago, $13.50 at Kansas City, and $13.25 at Omaha. Sheep sold generally lower, good western ewes selling at $5.50 at Kansas City, and some fat heavy natives reaching that price at Chicago.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS.

(Concluded from front page.)

less than on September 1, 1919, and 1,740,000 pounds less than in 1918. The net decrease during August was 1,000,000 pounds compared with 7,650,000 pounds during August, 1919. It seems likely that frozen poultry has reached the lowest point for the season, as reports for previous years have always shown increases during September. The movement of broilers into cold storage began with a net increase during August of 1,388,000 pounds.

The total cheese holdings amounted to 80,000,000 pounds compared with 92,500,000 pounds on August 1, 1919. The holdings in 1918 were only 69,000,000 pounds, but the quantity stored for that season was very small.

American cheese holdings were 60,500,000 pounds compared with 76,700,000 pounds in 1919 and 55,750,000 pounds in 1918. The holdings on September 1, 1917, however, were 91,500,000 pounds. Swiss cheese showed an increase of 1,150,000 pounds; brick and Münster, an increase of 1,380,000 pounds; and miscellaneous varieties, 2,000,000 pounds; while cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese showed a decrease of 1,000,000 pounds compared with last year.

By combining all commodities in terms of pounds, the amount in cold storage is shown to be 2¾ per cent less than on September 1, 1919, and the decrease in holdings during August to be 8⅝ per cent.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR AUGUST.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.		Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	All other inspection points.	Total, August, 1920.	Total, July, 1920.	Total, July - August, 1920.	Total, July-August, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring:	No. 1	755	88	....	56	12	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	15	48	987	428	1415	651
	No. 2	351	40	2	12	5	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	15	44	495	378	873	538
	No. 3	867	112	4	22	3	142	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	18	129	1299	1233	2532	852
	All others	1997	151	29	63	3	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	188	2576	2601	5177	1195
Total		3970	391	35	153	23	236	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	....	....	....	4	....	8	55	409	5357	4640	9997	3241
Northern Spring:	No. 1	51	5	1	77	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	2	30	34	209	96	305	1944
	No. 2	42	4	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	17	18	130	88	218	988
	No. 3	48	4	2	65	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	5	141	226	367	1544
	All others	65	7	9	67	7	....	....	....	5	84	25	1	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	316	441	757	2844
Total		206	20	12	255	11	....	....	....	5	85	27	1	32	....	....	....	....	....	4	58	80	796	851	1647	7320
Red Spring:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	87
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	4	57
	No. 3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	8	12	52
	All others	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	12	15	27	65
Total		5	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	17	28	45	261
Total Hard Red Spring		4181	413	47	408	34	236	4	....	5	87	27	1	105	....	....	....	4	....	12	113	493	6170	5519	11689	10822
Amber Durum:	No. 1	87	20	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	125	49	174	143
	No. 2	223	145	....	1	....	23	7	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	416	445	861	641
	No. 3	67	51	....	....	....	100	66	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	294	718	1012	116
	All others	34	36	....	....	....	....	61	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	135	208	343	67
Total		411	252	....	2	....	123	134	....	2	....	12	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	970	1420	2390	967
Durum:	No. 1	7	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	8	22	42
	No. 2	20	39	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	71	92	163	252
	No. 3	5	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	19	131	150	46
	All others	2	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	12	38	50	71
Total		34	50	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	9	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	11	116	269	385	411
Red Durum:	No. 1	27	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	74	23	97	62
	No. 2	11	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	24	52	19
	No. 3	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	14	25	8
	All others	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	6	17	7
Total		46	77	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	124	67	191	96
Total Durum		491	379	....	2	....	127	137	....	2	....	21	1	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	43	1210	1756	2966	1474
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	247	13	4	51	60	130	7	1	1	2	161	162	44	21	25	42	6	....	....	88	361	1426	596	2022	738
	No. 2	156	6	1	11	65	19	1	....	....	2	130	269	93	156	27	55	1	....	6	71	551	1620	708	2328	1345
	No. 3	64	1	1	2	35	10	....	....	....	....	93	200	44	164	3	20	1	....	2	25	279	944	377	1321	1393
	All others	26	....	....	....	24	2	....	....	....	....	25	83	25	65	3	7	....	....	....	4	87	351	137	488	807
Total		493	20	6	64	184	161	8	1	1	4	409	714	206	406	58	124	8	....	8	188	1278	4341	1818	6159	4474
Hard Winter:	No. 1	788	8	38	1581	198	614	59	107	417	1561	1174	1889	1024	138	59	608	123	2	3	43	2841	13275	5270	18545	4778
	No. 2	403	11	28	395	68	824	128	88	256	1078	1067	1679	846	403	76	185	8	1	....	21	2576	10141	5802	15943	21297
	No. 3	144	2	8	101	34	467	140	72	276	375	392	517	493	199	26	49	3	....	....	4	949	4251	5826	10077	18229
	All others	94	2	3	77	51	91	56	57	43	360	310	569	711	170	21	35	1	....	....	1	654	3306	5344	8650	12651
Total		1429	23	77	2154	351	1996	383	324	992	3374	2943	4654	3074	910	182	877	135	3	3	69	7020	30973	22242	53215	56955
Yellow Hard Winter:	No. 1	....	....	1	16	1	....	....	....	....	7	5	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	13	51	33	84	516
	No. 2	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	8	10	5	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	18	50	70	120	2411
	No. 3	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	13	39	52	2325
	All others	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	8	28	46	74	1424
Total		2	....	1	32	1	....	....	....	....	16	20	16	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	42	142	188	330	6676
Total Hard Red Winter		1924	43	84	2250	536	2157	391	325	933	3394	3372	5384	3286	1316	240	1005	143	3	11	259	8340	35456	24248	59704	68105
Red Winter:	No. 1	22	1	2	546	16	767	106	120	829	624	187	549	....	....	8	645	160	69	....	8	963	5622	2152	7774	4932
	No. 2	23	....	8	466	36	1163	592	86	1841	976	394	749	....	3	22	1045	412	355	1	13	1686	9871	5452	15323	35072
	No. 3	3	....	....	124	17	207	276	13	444	325	305	289	....	....	31	253	179	90	1	1	698	3256	2651	5907	29007
	All others	3	....	2	75	11	88	335	62	696	293	273	195	....	1	34	105	108	23	....	2	332	2638	2058	4696	15188
Total		51	1	12	1211	80	2225	1309	281	3810	2218	1159	1782	....	4	95	2048	859	537	2	24	3679	21387	12313	33700	84199
Red Walla:	No. 1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	42	5	58	79	137	119
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	22	6	30	36	66	37
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	5	10
	All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	1	4	9
Total		....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	67	12	94	118	212	175
Total Soft Red Winter		51	1	12	1212	81	2225	1309	281	3810	2218	1159	1782	....	4	95	2048	859	537	15	91	3691	21481	12431	33912	84374
Hard White:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	31	44	60	104	872
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	49	60	158	128	286	440
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	66	32	119	93	212	145
	All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	57	25	90	98	188	153
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81	182	148	411	379	790	1610
Soft White:	No. 1	....	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	23	62	68	130	324
	No. 2	....	1	....	....	14	38	2	....	12	15	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	79	100	270	211	481	1096
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	10	21	1	2	6	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	44	116	60	176	644
	All others	2	....	....	....	24	17	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	54	25	79	339
Total		2	3	....	....	49	79	3	2	22	22	13	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	129	173	502	364	866	2403
Total Common White		2	3	....	....	49	79	3	2	22	22	13	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	83	311	321	913	743	1656	4013
White Club:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	43	70	93	216	92	308	1517
	No 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	41	305	103	454	149	603	603
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	106	22	134	84	218	205
	All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	1	14	12	26	156
Total White Club		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	92	491	219	818	337	1155	2476
Mixed Wheat:	No. 1	115	113	3	507	10	129	2	9	2	439	172	347	13	5	27	183	42	....	4	53	566	2741	1164	3905	1440
	No. 2	121	181	4	193	21	132	21	2	42	405	317	269	21	26	78	38	4	2	5	89	555	2526	1686	4212	6621
	No. 3	77	135	6	65	6	173	76	....	35	165	224	77	17	20	68	2	1	1	6	59	309	1522	1466	2988	5055
	All others	75	77	8	44	15	26	82	....	8	186	70	44	33	20	55	3	1	4	1	12	167	932	1137	2069	2148
Total Mixed Wheat		388	506	21	809	52	460	182	11	87	1195	783	737	84	71	228	226	48	7	16	213	1597	7721	5453	13174	15264
Total, August, 1920		7037	1345	164	4681	752	5284	2026	619	4919	6929	5375	7907	3432	1391	565	3281	1054	547	229	1478	14704	73769	....	....	....
Total, July, 1920		6260	1863	94	1369	277	3618	1123	143	2941	3660	4502	6415	2615	1037	229	2496	670	459	97	1060	9559	....	50487	....	....
Total, July-August, 1920		13297	3208	258	6050	1029	8902	3149	762	7860	10589	9877	14322	6097	2428	794	5777	1724	1006	326	2538	24263	....	....	124256	....
Total, July-August, 1919		15562	480	384	22923	1599	8164	5839	568	7099	2079	5633	32931	7643	5863	2691	15546	4089	3051	485	1253	42645	....	....	....	186527

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR AUGUST.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total August, 1920.	Total July, 1920.	Total October, 1 1919–August, 1920.	Total October, 1918–August, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.				
Chicago	190	86	26	9	28	339	650	240	46	12	162	1,116	190	166	33	16	301	706	2,161	4,980	38,101	45,601
Omaha	11	79	53	11	23	177	30	150	98	24	32	334	12	99	100	25	74	310	821	1,181	16,120	18,209
Peoria	18	15	2		11	46	243	72	8	7	36	366	77	52	21	7	150	307	719	861	13,766	13,270
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	2	33	27	10	16	88	11	35	13	1	15	75		47	39	14	84	184	347	889	10,187	18,395
St. Louis and East St. Louis	63	67	10	12	16	168	138	157	17	7	34	353	27	65	27	12	34	165	686	1,517	15,924	15,934
Milwaukee	31	37	4	2	15	89	111	66	12	3	36	228	32	33	4	1	37	107	424	1,273	9,084	3,715
Indianapolis	23	114	24	5	15	181	49	121	15	5	17	207		26	5		5	36	424	1,337	13,263	12,181
Minneapolis	7	4		1	2	14	84	78	29	5	30	226	14	28	18	5	59	124	364	453	8,822	6,174
Buffalo	3				2	5	175	171	10	6	48	410	11	20	3		7	41	456	700	6,444	4,837
Cincinnati	11	52	7		2	72	12	58	5	1	3	79	14	38	14	3	10	79	230	505	4,396	3,397
Memphis	8	19			1	28	18	43	4	1	1	67		17	3		15	35	130	274	3,327	1,994
Louisville	38	57	11	3	4	113	26	30	4	1	3	64	1	5	1		2	9	186	405	3,382	1,815
Sioux City	4	8	3	1	3	19	33	74	24	4	16	151	4	15	5		6	30	200	206	2,311	2,908
Philadelphia					1	1	25	12			12	49	1	4				5	55	41	1,022	801
Nashville	14	47	2	4	9	76	12	41			4	57	1	3	1			5	138	275	2,470	1,756
Cleveland							8	11	3	1	5	28	1					1	29	39	765	963
Baltimore		58			3	61	8	43	1		177	229		4	1		4	9	299	133	1,972	1,639
New Orleans	2				2	4	14	24	2		10	50		1			6	7	61	219	1,506	1,016
Denver	4	9	1		1	15	17	10	4		1	32	25	25	7	1	6	64	111	42	2,405	2,050
Detroit	1	2	1		1	5	24	7				31		2			1	3	39	52	1,063	1,450
Wichita	1					1		1	2			3		5	4	4	3	16	20	21	446	790
Seattle							26	18	3		3	50							50	42	537	377
Fort Worth	2				1	3	2	12			1	15		5	5		6	16	34	72	682	617
Portland							10	13	2	2	1	28							28	39	264	186
San Francisco																					22	15
Atlanta		1				1													1	7	32	42
Boston											3	3							3	26	343	16
Galveston	2		1			3											1	1	4	8	94	67
Duluth							1	2			1	4							4	2	50	44
New York							15	1			7	23					1	1	24	63	509	1,442
All other inspection points	140	264	88	19	76	587	254	356	84	20	83	797	93	195	114	14	242	658	2,042	3,734	39,446	29,069
Total, Aug., 1920	575	952	260	77	232	2,096	1,996	1,852	386	100	741	5,075	503	855	405	102	1,054	2,919	10,090			
Total, July, 1920	1,347	2,351	440	95	558	4,791	3,148	3,671	581	148	1,661	9,209	841	1,721	657	208	1,969	5,396		19,396		
Total, Oct., 1919–Aug., 1920	3,597	10,494	10,081	11,638	5,792	41,602	11,453	19,005	17,150	30,493	23,782	101883	2,883	9,124	10011	14218	19,034	55,270			198,755	
Total, Oct., 1918–Aug., 1919	1,130	7,927	11,219	10,015	18,104	48,395	2,722	12,809	20,657	24,087	34,232	94,507	709	5,250	8,764	8,849	24,296	47,868				190,770

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR AUGUST.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and Gray.						Total. August, 1920.	Total, July, 1920.	Total, July-August, 1920.	Total, July, August, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	367	2,191	2,188	87	95	4,928	16	19	3	3	7	48		7	3	1	13	24							5,000	2,798	7,798	9,367
Milwaukee	11	249	1,259	71	61	1,651			3			3													1,654	1,046	2,700	2,751
Minneapolis	11	301	1,001	80	24	1,417					7	7													1,424	593	2,017	2,686
New York	32	194	240	16	19	501		8				8													509	505	1,014	2,111
St. Louis and East St. Louis	29	124	849	48	18	1,068	13	43	15		6	77	23	58	47	3	4	135							1,280	883	2,163	1,833
Buffalo	42	583	98	13	40	776																			776	440	1,216	1,126
Indianapolis	81	974	477	13	10	1,555	13	28	5	1		47		3				3							1,605	499	2,104	1,512
Omaha	12	139	384	132	26	693		6	14	3	1	24			1	1		2							719	466	1,185	1,149
Peoria	159	255	183	18	3	618	8	3	2			13			1			1							632	439	1,071	570
Cairo	27	638	77			742		1				1		2	1			3							746	525	1,271	1,613
Cincinnati	1	214	110	21	31	377	3	16	4	1	2	26													403	160	563	438
Memphis	3	248	103	1	5	360		3	2	1		6	2	88	85	16	26	217							583	626	1,209	1,472
Louisville	48	236	269	16	10	579	3	1	2			6													585	252	837	771
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	1	63	285	21	7	380	1	7	6	2	4	20	6	169	90	22	18	305							705	403	1,108	1,380
Philadelphia	2	86	34	5	7	134							2	2	2		3	9							134	67	201	870
Denver		4	70	15	3	92	2	2	3	1		8	2	2	2			6							109	40	149	285
Nashville	3	121	118	7	7	256	2	5	15	1	2	25	5	68	57	6	27	163							444	176	620	548
Detroit		71	39	2	12	124		1				1													125	100	225	206
Seattle	7	3	2	1		13																			13	12	25	74
Portland	5	9	4			18													11	7	9	3	1	31	49	60	109	206
Cleveland	1	86	59	5	15	166																			166	62	228	379
Duluth		9	33	7	3	52																			52	113	165	307
New Orleans		141	59	13	3	216		2				2		5	1	1		7							225	67	292	917
Fort Worth													24	81	147	80	19	351							351	348	699	1,221
Baltimore	2	71	51	1	3	128	1	4				5													133	68	201	352
Sioux City	1	66	148	16	6	237																			237	110	347	71
Boston	1	3		4		8																			8	13	21	883
Atlanta													3	13	5	1		22							22	7	29	0
Galveston													2		1			3							3	18	21	125
Wichita													12	9	1	1		23							23	15	38	57
All other inspection points	96	1,254	1,260	144	137	2,891	5	46	49	10	16	126	49	218	497	161	134	1,059		19	1	1		21	4,097	2,682	6,779	8,428
Total, August, 1920	942	8,333	9,400	758	549	19,980	67	194	124	23	45	453	111	718	954	298	246	2,327	11	26	10	4	1	52	22,812			
Total, July, 1920	243	3,394	6,587	676	188	11,088	46	204	127	25	27	429	46	539	1,002	342	121	2,050	9	4	5	2	6	26		13,593		
Total, July-August, 1920	1,185	11,727	15,987	1,432	737	31,068	113	398	251	48	72	882	157	1,257	1,956	640	367	4,377	20	30	15	6	7	78			36,405	
Total, July-August, 1919	960	11,455	19,008	4,783	668	36,874	105	497	364	162	139	1,267	157	515	2,494	2,195	434	5,795	12	14	19	18	9	72				44,008

Cotton

SPOT AND FUTURE PRICES CHANGE ONLY SLIGHTLY.

Markets Relatively Steady—Spot Sales Continue to Increase—Middling Average, 29.28 Cents.

Prices for both spots and futures, with the exception of October futures at New York, declined slightly during the week ending September 18. The average price for Middling, as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 29.28 cents per pound on September 18, as compared with the close of the previous week of 29.84 cents and 30.09 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. The week's low average price, 29.21 cents, was reached on Thursday, September 16, the high average of 29.53 cents being reached on Monday, September 13.

During the week October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 37 points. The low closing price for the week for October futures at New York was 27.68 cents, reached on Wednesday, September 15; the high closing price was 28.70 cents, reached on Friday, September 17. The low closing price for the week for October futures at New Orleans was 26.13 cents, the high closing price being 26.83 cents, reached on Saturday. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 19.68 pence per pound on September 17, as compared with 19.37 pence the previous week and 19.16 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

There was a considerable increase in spot sales during the week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending September 18 amounted to 108,555 bales, as compared with 88,182 bales the previous week and 101,007 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. The market for fabrics continued dull and inactive.

Census Cotton Report.

On Tuesday, September 14, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for August, 1920. The figures showed that during the month of August American mills consumed 483,193 bales, exclusive of linters, against 497,319 bales for the corresponding period last year, and 534,971 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on August 31, 1920, was 1,130,694, exclusive of linters, compared with 1,133,365 bales on the same day last year; and in independent warehouses and at compresses, 1,968,218 bales, exclusive of linters, against 1,816,595 bales last year. Active spindles were reported as 34,471,515, against 34,205,180 last year.

New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for September 18, 1920, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
October	28.58	29.78	31.35	26.83	29.92	29.69
December	25.70	30.07	30.96	24.78	29.87	29.55
January	24.55	30.10	30.85	23.92	29.87	29.55
March	23.57	30.20	30.65	23.08	29.88	29.71

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for September 18 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending September 18 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1]*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	400	325	400	450	300	250	475	350	355
Strict Good Middling	250	200	300	275	325	350	250	200	375	325	285
Good Middling	200	150	250	200	250	250	200	150	275	275	220
Strict Middling	100	100	150	100	150	150	100	75	175	100	120
Middling	**30.00**	**30.25**	**30.50**	**29.75**	**32.00**	**28.00**	**27.00**	**28.50**	**28.75**	**28.00**	**29.28**
	[1]*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	250	200	300	350	350	300	300	400	425	325	320
Low Middling	600	600	650	850	900	850	1,000	800	925	850	803
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,000	950	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,400	1,325	1,198
Good Ordinary [2]	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,525	1,600	1,453
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	350	200	100	210
Strict Middling	200	300	350	300	400	450	300	425	300	175	320
Middling [2]	400	600	500	450	500	600	500	500	450	350	485
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	900	700	750	700	700	700	900	700	675	733
Low Middling [2]	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,150	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,200	1,085
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	400	500	400	500	500	450	550	450	525	468
Strict Middling [2]	600	600	650	600	700	650	600	625	550	600	618
Middling [2]	1,000	1,000	800	800	1,000	750	700	700	700	700	815
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	800	600	500	500	600	700	550	550	475	578
Strict Middling [2]	600	1,000	750	750	700	750	800	625	650	650	728
Middling [2]	1,000	1,100	900	950	1,000	850	900	700	750	750	890
Sales for week, bales	598	3,201	3,467	404	2,950	2	37,538	54,263	2,171	3,961	[3]108,555

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 17.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920	1919
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	342,694	375,023
Port stocks	755,658	825,914
Interior receipts	392,338	318,597
Interior stocks	821,889	666,314
Into sight	830,243	776,642
Northern spinners' takings	156,215	234,949
Southern consumption	492,000	453,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,559,289	2,718,087

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending September 17 amounted to 45,521 bales, compared with 46,557 bales the previous week and 24,264 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from August 1, 1920, to September 17, 1920, amounted to 259,205 bales, against 626,694 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 17.

To—	1920	1919
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	101,263	291,149
France	35,143	40,109
Germany	70,917	19,000
Italy	18,465	36,576
Japan and China	1,026	22,669
Other countries	32,391	217,191
Total	259,205	626,694

Stocks of American Cotton Sept. 17.

	1920	1919	1918	1917
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	531,000	597,000	50,000	164,000
Manchester	80,000	71,000	20,000	12,000
Continent	245,000	285,000	141,000	203,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on September 17, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair		2
Strict Good Middling	6	95
Good Middling	43	709
Strict Middling	123	1,583
Middling	338	1,512
Strict Low Middling	4,451	1,240
Low Middling	1,135	400
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	221	71
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	626	113
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	2
Total	6,945	5,727

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on September 17, 1920, at the port of New York were 24,681 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 91,026 bales, and at the port of New Orleans 195,644 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 258,499 bales

Long Staple Cotton.

An inactive demand for long-staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and Memphis. No sales of staple cotton are reported in the New Orleans market. Some of the sales reported in Memphis were as follows:

	Cents.
Strict Low Middling, gray, 1 3/32 inches	30
Strict Low Middling to Middling, gray, 1 1/2 inches	31
Middling, spotted, 1 1/32 inches	30
Middling, 1 1/16 inches	34
Good Ordinary, gray, 1 1/2 inches	18

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 28 cents per pound at New Orleans and 32 cents per pound at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
1 1/16 inches	-400	300
1 1/8 inches		2,399

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade of Fully Good were 97 1/8 cents per pound for November-December delivery and 84 cents per pound for Good Fair for December-January delivery.

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